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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Berlin Quits League and Arms Re-Arming Snag Brings Split A. F. of L. Bans Reich Goods

Siam Blames Reds for Revolt

U. S. Against War—Roosevelt

Thanksgiving Is Fixed Feast

GERMANY takes the momentous steps of withdrawing from the Disarmament Conference and of re-arming. The announcement of its discovery that the other great powers are solidly opposed to Germany's possessing at once the war weapons they themselves are to retain. Their plan has been the gradual lifting of Germany to arms equality through the addition of defensive weapons and their own discarding of superoffensive weapons. Germany has wanted equality with far greater speed. Geneva receives the information with consternation and sadness. Paris calls it the gravest news in 20 years. Chancellor Hitler announces a Reichstag election to prove that the German people support the Government's position—He reaffirms Germany's "unshakable will to peace."

Britain's viewpoint is expressed at Geneva by Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister. He declares no agreement by the nations was possible which would provide for the immediate rearmament of Germany. After conversations between the four great European powers and the United States modifications were introduced in the British draft convention specifying that powers under restrictions by peace treaties should not rearm at once but should express willingness to abide by the general scheme agreed upon. Europe's present state of uncertainty must be faced, says Sir John—Progress toward arms equality and understanding could only come by stages.

World capitals wonder whether Germany's action is final or merely a bold diplomatic bluff. Germany left the Disarmament Conference last December and returned after France recognized the principle of arms equality. The swiftness of Berlin's act argues premeditation, perhaps resentment at Geneva's taking up the Nazi treatment of the Jews. France, fearful of the present German regime, is stubborn, but observers have felt the powers had still more to offer if necessary to secure an agreement. The situation is serious, but not hopeless—Concessions may yet bring a triumphant Berlin back to Geneva.

The American Federation of Labor boycotts "German-made goods and German service"—before Germany withdraws from Geneva. The labor body follows the example of the British trade unions in striking at the country which has abolished trade organizations. It wants leaders set free and 8,000,000 workers allowed their unions again.

Siam finds itself in the throes of another revolutionary uprising. Two hostile airplanes circling Bangkok are shot down, one crashing in front of the royal palace. The Royal Aeronautical Service headquarters and airfield have been seized by Prince Bavaradej, former War Minister, and plotters. In two years there have been four revolutions. In 1932 the absolute monarchy was overthrown and a constitutional monarchy substituted—The Communists, says the King, are to blame for all the trouble.

As a nation the United States is overwhelmingly against engaging in war. President Roosevelt thus assures the Women's Conference on Current Problems, meeting under auspices of the New York Herald Tribune. "The United States does not seek to annex Canada or any part thereof," he continued. "To annex Mexico or any part thereof, to annex Cuba or any part thereof." The clarifying statement comes at a propitious time. Most nations, he adds, share this attitude on territorial annexation—The threat to peace is by those peoples which still have imperialistic desires.

The United States Constitution takes on an addition. The Twentieth Amendment, effective Oct. 15, formally abolishes the unlamented Lame Duck Congress. No more will members of Congress, defeated for reelection in November, sit through another session before yielding their seats. Elected in November, congressmen will now sit on Jan. 20, when the President, every fourth year, will be inaugurated. The Twentieth Amendment establishes a record. The states, having seven years to ratify, all voted within 16 months—And every one of the 48 voted for the change.

The United States, in spite of agitation, will observe Thanksgiving on the last Thursday of November as usual. The National Retail Dry Goods Association and other bodies desired the holiday advanced from Nov. 30 to No. 23 in order to add a week to the normal period of Christmas shopping. Yale University economists and others opposed, arguing that any change of date would upset many business plans. The President considers and shakes his head. Thanksgiving is a mighty, but not a movable feast, he rules.

Express Company Buys Machine Gun At Denver Auction

Determined Bid Eases Tension Over Sale; Kept From Crooks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14.—The machine gun belonging to the convicted kidnaper, Albert L. Bates, which last week caused protests to rise against its public sale, was auctioned by the sheriff here yesterday afternoon for \$180. It was purchased by the American Express Company, which had forced its sale to satisfy a judgment.

After the auction, attorneys for the express company, which had been asked to buy the gun, and the sheriff's department, which had been asked to sell it, had not been for the public sale of the machine gun. The express company, which had been asked to buy the gun, and the sheriff's department, which had been asked to sell it, had not been for the public sale of the machine gun.

Had it not been for the public sale of the machine gun, the express company, which had been asked to buy the gun, and the sheriff's department, which had been asked to sell it, had not been for the public sale of the machine gun.

Despite police threats to arrest as a suspicious character anyone bidding for the weapon, an air of suspense hung over the sheriff's office as the sale drew near. Would gangland throw down a challenge to law and order and buy the weapon? No state or federal law prohibited them. Police Chief Albert T. Clark and Manager of Safety Carl S. Milliken arrived with attorneys for the express company. The small room was crowded with newspaper men, news-reel photographers and the curious. Police and federal agents looked about with probing eyes.

A motley array of personal belongings went under the gavel with disinterested bidding. At last the little snub-barreled, heavy sub-machine gun was exhibited by Mr. T. H. Williams, sheriff's clerk. The situation was tense. Officers knew they only had a few minutes to complete the sale. The bidding began.

High Bid Takes Gun. A private detective made a low offer. This was quickly boosted by the express company's bid—surprisingly high—and the auctioneer banged down the gavel. The relief registered on the faces of the officers.

Next there came Bates' automatic rifle. But this the express company quickly bid in for \$15.

The Federal Department of Justice is to use the weapons as evidence against agency on inconsequential charges with which to back up their threats. The bidding began.

When the Government is through with the gun, the express company will sell it to some authorized law enforcement agency, applying the funds on losses experienced because of stolen traveler's checks, reputedly taken by Bates.

Curb on I. C. C. Asked To Block Extension Of Utilities Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Instructing its general solicitor, Mr. John E. Benton, to oppose any further attempts of the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend its powers over interstate rates, the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commission closed its annual meeting here yesterday.

Action was also taken toward more control over the utility holding companies. The association authorized its president to appoint a committee to draft a uniform state law for such further regulation of utility companies as is necessary to properly control the industry.

This resolution climaxed extensive debate on the control of holding companies—one side favoring federal regulation and the other wishing to solve it from within the states.

Washington, D. C., was selected as the place for next year's meeting of the association.

Argentina Opposes Cuts In Government Salaries

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. Oct. 14 (By U. P.).—Argentina's 1934 budget, estimating revenues at \$311,703,369 and expenditures at slightly less than that figure, has become law with final approval by the Senate. Señor Federico Pinedo, Finance Minister, announced that it was "inadvisable" to reduce salaries of government workers, but declared that the Administration intended making all it possibly could.

The Senate also passed the tariff accord with Great Britain, the new rates now becoming a law. A measure exempting National Mortgage Bank bonds from the income tax was also passed and sent to the President for his signature.

Constitutional Assembly Sits 18 Months in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 14 (By U. P.).—Peru's Constitutional Assembly, which also sat as a legislative body, is in adjournment after having been in session almost daily for a year and a half. It will not meet again until after the by-elections in June, 1934, unless called into extraordinary session by President Benavides.

Support of War Debt Revision Widened by Newspaper Chain; Roosevelt Seans Compromises

Medium Must Be Struck Between Full Payment and Cancellation

British Offer Data Actual Basis Taken

By Erwin D. Canham

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Results of the first presentation of the British Government's war debt case were carried today to President Roosevelt by Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury. And the President, in return, made known his attitude toward the case.

Advocates of war debt revision in The Christian Science Monitor's survey of press opinion on the debt question, are today augmented by the group of Gannett newspapers. In a number, this addition brings the total of newspaper and periodicals covered by the survey to 151, a decided majority of which are in favor of debt revision.

From the Rochester, N. Y., Times Union, of which Mr. Frank E. Gannett is editor, comes the statement that "realism should govern our attitude in the debt matter. The question is not how much is owing us, but how much may we reasonably expect to collect. This represents the attitude of most if not all of the Gannett newspapers, which are operated on a policy of local autonomy."

Included in the Monitor survey are all the major arguments which have been urged by partisans and opponents of debt revision.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Sullivan Calls For 'Old Deal' In Rule of Boston

Democratic Candidate for Mayor Says Fine Set-Up Is Possible

Boston had and can have again the governmental setup for one of the finest municipal administrations in the United States, according to Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Judge Sullivan will call for the "Old Deal" for Boston. He proposes to blank out the last 12 years of the city's governmental history, in which, according to him, the tax rate has taken on a dollar every year, and the debt \$50,000,000, and the people have lost effective democratic control.

Three re-ins in the charter of 1910, he said, gave the people absolute power over their mayors. They were, according to him:

Approval of all appointments of the Mayor by the State Civil Service Commission; creation of a truly strong Finance Commission to investigate and report on the Mayor's conduct; and retention by the people of the power to recall their elected Mayor, if after two years a majority of the registered voters so voted.

"But," the judge said, "these ideal protections have been gradually whittled away beginning with the administration of Andrew Peters. The civil service commission and the recall have gone entirely. The Finance Commission has fallen into the rôle of a satrap of the ruling administration."

The judge has pledged himself to restore this governmental framework, which, he declared, has the potentialities of making Boston a model of city government, no managerial city excepted.

Judge Sullivan not only proposes to place in Boston's electorate intimate control of its government but has promised to urge the immediate establishment of the recall, so that the people could reject him after two years of service.

The judge is a member of the special legislative commission to study revision of the Boston city charter, which fact not only reveals that he is in a strategic position to effect his reforms, but indicates what his recommendations will be whether he is elected Mayor of Boston or not.

Charging some of the mayors of the last 12 years with establishing a reign in which "favored contractors flourished, graft and corruption ran riot and control receded farther and farther from the people," the judge said only the uninformed condition of the voters permitted this situation to prevail. He charged that no person, no newspaper and no agency has spread the facts about Boston.

"For every line about the Boston election in the papers since the election of President Roosevelt," he averred, "there have been 11 lines in favor of Mayor Curley's next job."

The candidacy of Judge Sullivan has experienced a strange eclipse since his announcement was heralded with unstinted enthusiasm by the Good Government Association. His watch-dog tenacity as a member of the Finance Commission in harrumphing the administration with testimonials of abuses in the city government; his partnership with former President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard in an effort to improve the school administration of Boston; and his refusal to soft-pedal recent incipient scandals would seem to have fashioned him after the Good Government Association's own measurements.

In the meantime the other candidates continue to pursue the formal type of campaign. Mr. William Foley, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols and Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield continue to be favored by the speculators.

The race, for all its confusion, appears to be simmering down to a contest between Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Nichols, with the distinctions between the candidates clean cut.

"What is going on in town today? It looks like Saturday night."

Youngsters here and there made hasty notes in their books as their instructor gave them clues to a successful "column."

"The humorist has to be a thinker. 'Don't clip other people's jokes!'

Burden of Crime Declared to Rest On Public Apathy

Prevention Found to Lie in Training Youth on Balanced Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Public apathy in the face of crime was denounced by two legislators, closely associated in congressional reform agitation, before the National Anti-Crime Conference here.

Both Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York and Representative Hiram W. Sumners (D.) of Texas placed the chief burden of social unrest on the fact that "the nation's youth is being trained on unbalanced lines."

Senator Copeland, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Racketeering, reviewing the growth of crime in this country, told the convention the present-day conditions were a challenge to organized social forces. The youth must be trained on balanced lines, he declared, to prevent the predatory criminal and finding some effective means of "dealing with the rats of the underworld."

He declared that unless the American people shook off the shackles of materialism and the ever-increasing boldness and grasp of power would make the lawbreaker supreme in authority.

Referring to the losses in America, incident to crime, he quoted evidence from the Manufacturers' Record that through various causes including embezzlements, forgeries, worthless checks, and bankruptcies amounted to \$1,270,000,000 annually, while losses through burglary, robbery, thefts from warehouses and mails, and the economic value of 12,000 murdered persons totaled \$1,160,000,000. And, finally, that the annual cost in the United States for all crimes came to the staggering sum of \$12,503,000,000.

Must Begin With Youth

"What are we going to do about these crimes?" he asked. "How are we going to deal with the crime problem? Have we any plans to prevent the development of criminals?" These queries he answered with the statement that the actual remedy "goes to the very foundation of society, and until we raise a generation of mentally balanced citizens, trained from their youth in law observance and love of country, we will be facing the same problem year in and out."

Declaring that the home was the place to begin the fight against crime, he made the point that parental instruction and discipline are the foundation of good government. Youth, he said, must not be deprived of its rightful privileges, yet youth must be wisely counseled. It is to the training of youth that the convention is devoting a considerable portion of its attention.

Senator Copeland found an even more immediate problem in the lack of cooperation between federal and state officials of the law. And because of this inability to get together he recommended that the federal government establish a number of regional laboratories where chemical tests could be made and complete records of fingerprints and other data be retained. Through such a program state's rights would not be violated, while the states and the people would benefit by the pooling of information that the federal division of investigation could provide.

Right Up to the People

Mr. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, following Senator Copeland, took up the crime problem from the angle of the people's responsibilities. The only government, he insisted, "is myself and you, my neighbors and my neighbors, just we, the people. Every failure of such a government is the failure of the people, the neighbors."

"Nothing is more absurd than cussing the Government. We got

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School Paper Editors Learn Business of Being Funny

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—What makes a good joke?

Possibly the largest "funny" class ever assembled listened here tensely yesterday for the answer. It was no joke to them. They were the humorists of tomorrow, and it was all by their own doing.

Three hundred from the 2000 high school newspapers of the country absorbed the "dos" and "don'ts" of the elusive art of making folks smile.

They were boys and girls of from 14 to 18, some very young-looking indeed, who had come the long way from the Pacific coast and from New England to learn how to make better newspapers for their schools. What brought them was the twelfth convention of the National Scholastic Press Association.

Humor is not a rare metal, but is to be found everywhere that one has an ear, their guide, a teacher of high school journalism, told them. "Young folks are being said around you all the time," she pointed out. "Cultivate the habit of listening for them."

One such she brought out from Chicago's experience with world's fair visitors from small towns. The everyday crowds on the downtown streets have been so thick as to puzzle many. Frequently this exclamation has been heard this summer:

"What is going on in town today? It looks like Saturday night."

Youngsters here and there made hasty notes in their books as their instructor gave them clues to a successful "column."

"The humorist has to be a thinker. 'Don't clip other people's jokes!'

registered.

Germany Will Quit League And Disarmament Conclave; President Dissolves Reichstag

Supreme Test for Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SPADE work for disarmament began immediately after the launching of the League Covenant in 1920. It took 12 years to get a general disarmament conference in action (February, 1932), although a commission to prepare for it was started by the League in 1925.

Before the conference, three naval conferences made progress in limiting battleship and auxiliary building. These were at Washington (1921), Geneva (1927), and London (1930). Another is due in 1933. Since nations met Feb. 2, 1932, for the full disarmament conference, after calling a year's armistice, each power has been planning.

The Tardieu plan took the nations unawares by proposing an international conference under the League, as it was modified into the later by the Herriot plan, less drastic, sought proportional reduction of naval figures, abolition of submarines, budgetary limitation.

Summer recess in 1932 found meager achievements, with Japan invading Manchuria, and Germany, now under Von Papen, adopting a less tractable attitude.

Second session of the conference met February, 1933, Germany (now under Herr Hitler) being present. It faced increasingly critical situation in central Europe.

Britain in March tried a heroic measure (MacDonald plan) to provide for security by consultation of powers in event of treaty to peace, and established definite figures for arms quotas.

Storm clouds deepened, however. Germany declared it must build up its equipment. The British War Minister uttered a severe warning. Germany, he said, was not to be allowed to have a military machine as "effective." President Roosevelt, May 16, made a strong call to the nations for a nonaggression pact. Next day Herr Hitler momentarily eased the tension by a pacific speech to Reichstag.

With little tangible progress at Geneva, the British Premier flew to Rome and arranged for four-power pact with Italy, France and Germany (signed June 8), with 10-year peace guarantee, using machinery of the League.

During the recess of the conference the crisis deepened. France alleged Germany was secretly rearming. Germany announced its determination to rearm if the powers could not agree to reduce all round. French opinion swung from reduction to control as paramount issue. Talks with America, Britain and France and Italy in September found the last three in general agreement.

The Bureau, preparing for the third session, met Oct. 9 in tense atmosphere, facing, on the one side, Germany's demand to have proportion of all arms whether allowed by Versailles or not; on the other, France's plan for control and a four-year trial period before general progressive reduction, allowing no rearming for Germany.

With no settlement in prospect, Germany has today announced its intention of withdrawing not only from Disarmament Conference but also from the League of Nations.

What are we going to do about these crimes?" he asked. "How are we going to deal with the crime problem? Have we any plans to prevent the development of criminals?" These queries he answered with the statement that the actual remedy "goes to the very foundation of society, and until we raise a generation of mentally balanced citizens, trained from their youth in law observance and love of country, we will be facing the same problem year in and out."

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Roosevelt Sees Danger Spots To Peace in Imperial Designs

Mentions No Names But Diplomatic Circles Know Countries to Which He Refers—Says United States Covets No Neighbors

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In a carefully-worded, general speech, implications of which might lodge where national ambitions have guilty consciences, President Roosevelt last night condemned imperialism as a threat to peace. He pointed out the basic remedy for false national ambitions—right education.

The vast majority of the nations, the President said, in his radio speech to the Women's Conference on Current Problems, meeting under the auspices of the New York Herald Tribune, agree with the United States in eschewing territorial expansion or getting rich at the expense of their neighbors.

But, he continued, there are some nations left with "imperialistic desires for expansion and domination in their minds or in their hearts," and they constitute the current threat to world peace.

Carry Clear Meaning

International observers, in Washington and other great capitals, agree with President Roosevelt. Among the informed, there is no doubt which nations were in question, although diplomacy generally forbids their public mention. And such declarations as those made by the President carry a clear-cut meaning to all alert chancelleries.

The White House radiocast was therefore a manifest warning of what the views of the Administration are. Should trouble start in the two danger spots which are recognized at the opposite ends of the world today President Roosevelt has indicated how the United States would feel.

The President tersely summed up the remedy by saying that only through constant education and the stressing of the ideals of peace could imperialism be brought in line with the majority. His declaration follows 24 hours after another lecture on political science and world peace by an American Ambassador to a major power. There is more than coincidence in the two declarations, falling at a tense moment in the European political and disarmament crisis.

Assurance for Cuba

Cuba came in for a word of assurance from Mr. Roosevelt in the declaration that the United States does not seek to "annex Cuba or any part thereof."

And the nation's educational system, buffeted by economy waves, got encouragement mixed with criticism of the oversupply of teachers. As a conclusion, President Roosevelt gave the key to the world's problem of public opinion and national behavior:

"We need to make infinitely better the average education which the average child now receives and that, through this education, we will instill into the coming generation a realization of the part that the coming generation must play in working out what you have called 'This crisis in history.'"

The President spoke, as follows: I note that the subject of this conference is "This Crisis in History," and this leads me to sug-

Drastic Action Follows Arms Delegates' Report From Geneva

Elections for Nov. 12

German People Is Asked

To Vote Approval of

Hitler Arms Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The German Government announces the momentous decision that it prefers isolation among the community of nations to inclusion therein without due recognition of its claims to equal status in disarmament question.

Germany has decided to withdraw its representatives from the Disarmament Conference and from the League of Nations. Germany is giving the requisite two years' notice of withdrawal from the latter organization, but Herr Friedrich von Koller, its League of Nations representative, will cease his activities in Geneva immediately.

Simultaneously the Government has decreed new Reichstag elections for Nov. 12, and in order to give the people full information regarding the situation the Chancellor speaks this evening over the radio to the whole German nation.

Such action is undoubtedly the outcome of yesterday's secret conversations between the Chancellor, the Minister of War, General von Blomberg, and Herr Rudolph Nolden, Germany's permanent representative at the Disarmament Conference, who flew here yesterday specially to report the situation there.

Germany's action is clearly actuated by the conviction that it cannot expect "any more fair play at Geneva," that neither England nor France intends real disarmament. Undoubtedly, Germany's attitude will trench itself behind the concession by the other great powers on Dec. 11, last, of its equal arms status and on the disarmament obligations based upon certain articles of the League of Nations Covenant, which the other great powers refuse to fulfill.

Regarding the plebiscite upon the Government's foreign policy, no doubt need be entertained but that it will receive overwhelming support, for all party political considerations aside, this is the issue upon which the whole of Germany has long been united. This was seen in a public demonstration in the Reichstag, when Herr Hitler, making his first sign political declaration, and there is no reason to assume that there is any change of popular sentiment. The spirit of the Versailles Treaty will serve as excellent propaganda for the National Socialists, since every German citizen understands and sees a marked contrast of other countries' armaments to "Germany's continuously expressed desire for complete disarmament."

In the coming Reichstag elections, since only one party—namely, the National Socialists—represents Germany today, victory for the present rulers is assured.

German Delegate Quits Arms Parley—Geneva Deplores 'Hasty' Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—Herr Friedrich von Koller, German representative at the League's Council Disarmament Conference, declared that he would not attend this afternoon's session of the Council. The remarkable hastiness with which Herr Hitler's decision to quit the League has been communicated is regarded as evidence that Germany had made up its mind before the content of an important disarmament speech by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, was known in Berlin. Germany's action is considered all the more deplorable since not only did Sir John's statement leave the door open for further negotiations, but the German delegate was privately informed of the willingness of the three great powers to make further important concessions.

Germany, it is said, chose to slam the door in the face of all the world. "We have a clear conscience," said a prominent American diplomat to the pressmen. Evidently Germany was seeking the first opportunity to withdraw from the League, it was said, and perhaps criticism of the German Government's treatment of the Jews made before the Assembly, had considerable influence with Germany's decision.

The German delegation to the Disarmament Conference is leaving Geneva tonight, but it is authoritatively stated that the general commission of the Disarmament Conference will hold its meeting on Monday as scheduled, and will begin with an examination of Sir John Simon's report, presented to the bureau this morning.

Germany's reported intention to quit for the second time the Disarmament Conference, to withdraw altogether from the League, came like a bombshell upon League circles, where such action, which is considered hasty and unjustified, was entirely unexpected.

The situation which this morning, after the meeting of the Bureau of Disarmament Conference seemed somewhat promising, has suddenly darkened and the gravest complications are feared.

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Things Present

Believe it or not, America is bound by you will not miss any of his adventures or observations. The series begins today, an article by Hymnal Notes, an article by the State Flowers series, a remarkable typewriter drawing, and Snubs the Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page. Mr. Abbott's "Watching the World Go By" Hymnal Notes, an article by the State Flowers series, a remarkable typewriter drawing, and Snubs the Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Havana May Sputter and Fret But People Seem Not to Care

Hotel National Affair Causes But a Ripple on Pool of Everyday Conduct—Business Goes On, Tourists Gape and Around the Corner—What!

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Everyone in Havana has an opinion on Cuban politics these days. How long the Grau San Martín Government will last. When the next battle will be. Whether the United States will intervene or recognize the Government. If, through the other elements get, through struggling between themselves, the Communists will carry off the spoils. The trouble is that everyone has a different opinion. Each guess is as good as another. Each statement contradicts every other.

It is not the battles of the hurricanes which seem to be grotesque. It is the way in which everyday living goes on with big guns and big winds just around the corner. The normal, daily round which proceeds in spite of the curious chill, still, rigid surface, like water running under spring ice. Whether there will be another freeze which will harden the ice, or whether the frozen surface will break up—who can tell?

Meanwhile, tomatoes and alligator pears change hands while buyer and seller whisper the latest news of which officers were shot and which were taken prisoners in the battle the other day at the Hotel National. The important shops appear to do business as usual although a request for some of the more valuable goods will bring the apology, "They are locked in the vault—for who knows what can happen?"

Tourists Arrive Unawed

Big ships, slick and shining in white paint debouch tourists, and beggars and side-walk vendors importune them in a gay, noisy fashion with "rumba dolls" dancing and gongs rattling.

The most interesting spot in town is the National Hotel from a distance its own resplendent self with its two cream white towers looking down upon the white city shimmering in the tropic sun. Only a close scrutiny reveals the broken panes of glass, the black marks which look as though boys had thrown mud balls upon the walls, but which actually are scars of solid shot and shell, used by the soldiers against the interned officers.

Probably by now tourists from Iowa and Indiana are getting their keys as usual at the hotel desk, stopping to see what the news vendor has to say about the bombardment, looking at the smart shop now filled with goods for sale, but only yesterday a heap of broken glass.

During the first few days after the officers had been expelled, entrance to the hotel was not so easy. It might be, "no," on three sides, but persistence would surely bring an amused, "yes," on the fourth side. The soldiers were still in possession, carrying their Winchester rifles awkwardly in their arms, and not surprisingly so since the rifles seemed as tall as the men. They scurried down the corridors, they poked about in those rooms where entering shots had torn up the furniture and hacked at walls and floors, and, worst of all, they were tucked away into dark corners where unwary newspaper reporters would come upon their dour, unsmiling, even threatening faces.

Who Sought Sanctuary?

There is an elegant chintz-covered lounge on the main floor of the hotel. In those first few days the lounge was still there and the officers had been expelled, entrance to the hotel was not so easy. It might be, "no," on three sides, but persistence would surely bring an amused, "yes," on the fourth side. The soldiers were still in possession, carrying their Winchester rifles awkwardly in their arms, and not surprisingly so since the rifles seemed as tall as the men. They scurried down the corridors, they poked about in those rooms where entering shots had torn up the furniture and hacked at walls and floors, and, worst of all, they were tucked away into dark corners where unwary newspaper reporters would come upon their dour, unsmiling, even threatening faces.

Inscribed to Machado

High and low, there were a good many people concerned in the doings of that day. Drive for instance with a genial, constantly smiling Cuban along the Malecon where one of the looted houses is now the home for a dozen families of poor people who, before that, had no place to sleep. Catch a glimpse of the marble lighthouse built by General Machado and overturned that day. Ask lazily, "What was that inscription to the victim of Machado?"

Then see the smile wiped off and the black fury which fairly spits out the words, "To the victims of the beast—Machado," and hear the rest of the sentence, "I know, because I helped to write it there."

Meanwhile, with everyone wondering what is coming next, an American resident in Havana says, "The story of the Grau San Martín regime should be written by the Cuban people, not by the United States. He is the only one who knows all the student government well, their capacity, their ability, their motives." Here, as in other respects, the living takes on the same queer note of things moving under an immovable exterior. Most people wish the student government well. But they doubt its ability to stand. They say that the old politicians, like spiders, sit waiting, and that even if the government survives to an election they will buy the necessary defeat. It. And then there is the question of United States recognition.

The chauffeur says philosophically: "I would like the government to stand. I know it can't. If the United States does not recognize it, then economically it goes—puff."

Merchant Mariners Meet at Inland Port

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP)—The historic port of Pittsburgh, clearance point for America's heavy-tonnage, was host Thursday to the first inland gathering of the men who transport goods across the sea in ships. Several hundred merchant mariners, members of the Propeller Club of the United States, are convening at this headquarters of the Ohio-Mississippi River waterways system for their annual checkup on all the myriad problems of shipping things by water.

Germany to Quit Arms Parley And Geneva's League

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of an international character are feared.

The view expressed at the League is that Germany has committed the worst blunder since 1914 and that it could not have given clearer proof that its ultimate object was not to secure a disarmament convention, but merely to rearm itself.

Germany's attitude will only serve to bring closer together all powers with the United States and Britain in the front line, to see that their unanimous firm decision of "no rearmament" be strictly respected, and if necessary enforced.

Speaking of the general situation at Geneva, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, said that no agreement is possible "on a basis which would provide for any immediate rearmament."

Modifications Introduced

Sir John said that as a result of the conversations of the past few weeks between the four great European powers and the United States certain modifications have been introduced in the British draft convention.

These modifications involved the idea, he went on, that the powers now under restriction by the peace treaties should not begin to increase their armaments forthwith, but should express willingness to conform to the general scheme agreed upon.

At the same time, if revised disarmament plan were adopted and loyally observed, it would bring into practical operation the basis of equality of status by methods of substantial disarmament on the one hand, and application to all countries of a common list of prohibited arms on the other.

The draft convention, Sir John stated, as now drafted, covers a period of five years, but some powers have now indicated that they wish the period to be extended to perhaps eight years. No serious objection to this extension has been raised.

This total period should be occupied by fulfillment of continuous program designed to secure at the end of the period two essential conditions: first, a substantial measure of disarmament actually realized and completed on the part of the heavily armed powers, and second, the achievement of the basis of equality under a regime of peace.

Which, ever since December of last year, has been declared the objective not only of the powers who signed the declaration on Dec. 11, but of the disarmament conference itself.

Proceed by Stages

In order, however, to attain this, it is necessary to proceed by stages. Indeed, on some more important questions the approach is manifestly influenced by the present unsettled state of Europe and the ensuing distress, fears and alarms. The program designed to secure at the end of the period two essential conditions: first, a substantial measure of disarmament actually realized and completed on the part of the heavily armed powers, and second, the achievement of the basis of equality under a regime of peace.

Through the conscious denial to Germany of a real moral and objective equality, the German people and their Government were again humiliated.

After the Reich's government, in consequence of the German equality vouchsafed to it Dec. 11, 1932, again declared itself ready to participate in the discussions of the disarmament conference, the official representatives of the other states now have informed the Reich's Foreign Minister and our delegates in public speeches and direct declaration that this equality for the time being can no longer be conceded to the present-day Germany.

At the Reich's government sees in this manner of procedure a discrimination against the German people as unjust as it is humiliating, it deems itself unable under the circumstances as a second-class nation to participate in the negotiations which thereby could only lead to new dictates.

In again expressing its unshakable will to peace, the German Government declares in view of these humiliating and dishonoring demands that it must to its deepest regret leave the Disarmament Conference. For the same reason it will also give notice of its resignation from the League.

This decision, together with a renewed avowal of the policy of the sincerest will to peace and a readiness for reconciliation, the German Government lays before the German people, asking it to express its position thereon.

It expects from them a confirmation of a similar love of peace and a readiness for peace, but also of a similar conception of honor and a similar determination. As Chancellor of the German Reich I, therefore, proposed to the Reich's President to lay this policy of the Reich's Government, as a visible expression of the unified will of the Government and the people, before the nation for a plebiscite, and to dissolve the German Reichstag in order to give the German people thereby an opportunity to elect those members who, as the convinced representatives of this policy of peace and honor can give the people the guarantee of an undaunted safeguarding of its interests along these lines.

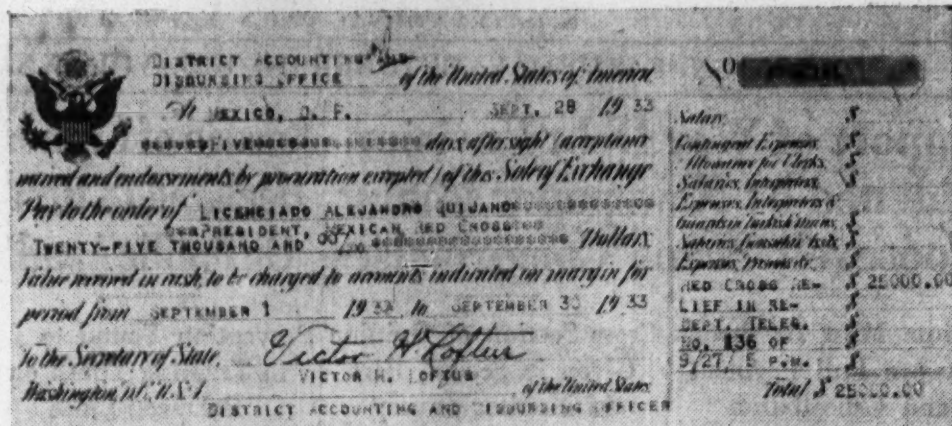
Poughkeepsie Judge Rules for Picketing

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Graham Witschick, in refusing an injunction to halt picketing of the Rosenthal, Ettlinger Clothing Company by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Union yesterday expressed opinions on labor actions of the NRA code for the industry.

About 50 employees walked out of the clothing company's store, claiming the concern refused to deal with the Amalgamated Union and violated the NRA code by declining to meet with representatives of the workers.

Justice Witschick held the strikers could peacefully picket, the plant but forbade them to carry signs declaring the company had violated the NRA code. The company moved here from New York three years ago.

This Eloquent Says, 'I'm Sorry'



The Draft That Cheers But Does Not Sting The United States Takes a Practical Way of Extending Its Regrets to the People and City of Tampico

MEXICO, D. F.—Humanitarian aid known to bound—tion and one of the first to reach Mexico was a draft arising from the case of the Tampico flood and storm for \$25,000 sent by the American Red Cross to Alejandro Quijano, president of the Mexican Red Cross. It was from all parts of the world. The largest single donation was from the United States.

powers whose armaments are limited by the peace treaties would finally justify its participation in a system of supervision, unless it contained precise provision for effective measures of disarmament.

Mr. Norman H. Davis fully supported in substance Sir John's position as being in agreement with a President Roosevelt's communication to the heads of all governments last May.

The American Government, Mr. Davis said, took the view that the "disarmament convention cannot properly be made an instrument for rearmament," and that qualitative equality in arms should primarily be sought through reduction in armaments of heavily armed powers, not through others attempting to build up.

He concluded by assuring the bureau that no treaty would be satisfactory to the American Government to justify its participation in a system of supervision, unless it contained precise provision for effective measures of disarmament.

Hitler Appeal Stresses Refusal of Powers To Allow German Equality

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, read a solemn appeal by the Chancellor to the assembled newspaper men, from which it appeared that Germany was leaving the Disarmament Conference because the other nations were unwilling to concede to the Reich the equality promised Dec. 11, 1932.

The text of the Hitler appeal follows:

Filled with an honest desire to carry through the work of the peaceful internal reconstruction of our people and its political and economic life, the former German governments declared themselves ready, trusting they would be concurred in by the peace treaty, to enter the League of Nations to participate in the disarmament conference.

Therein Germany was bitterly disappointed. Despite all readiness to pursue the disarmament which were the first to execute, if necessary, to its very last consequences, the other governments could not bring themselves to make good the assurances signed by them in the peace treaty. Through the conscious denial to Germany of a real moral and objective equality, the German people and their Government were again humiliated.

After the Reich's government, in consequence of the German equality vouchsafed to it Dec. 11, 1932, again declared itself ready to participate in the discussions of the disarmament conference, the official representatives of the other states now have informed the Reich's Foreign Minister and our delegates in public speeches and direct declaration that this equality for the time being can no longer be conceded to the present-day Germany.

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As Chancellor of the German people and leader of the National Socialist movement, I am convinced that the entire nation will unanimously rally behind a decision of political faith and a decision that springs equally from a love for our people and a respect for her honor and from the conviction that the goal of world peace so necessary for all can be reached only if the conception of the victor and the vanquished is supplanted by a just application of the same vital right for all.

(Signed) Adolf Hitler.

A Government spokesman pointed out that Germany's resignation from the League can become effective only two years hence.

"Until then," the spokesman said, "much can happen."

Concerning Germany's unwillingness to continue in the arms parley, the spokesman continued: "The terms suggested to Germany by the other powers are so absolutely beyond the possibility of fulfillment

that there is no use whatever to continue attendance at the world arms parley.

"This does not mean in the least, however, that Germany will turn a deaf ear to proposals for real peace. On the contrary, she will welcome every suggestion."

The Chancellor's appeal was followed by a declaration of the entire Government to the German people, in which it was emphasized Germany was most anxious to overcome the war psychosis.

This, the Government declaration said, should be on a basis of German equality and "through the conclusion of continental nonaggression pacts to safeguard Europe's peace for a long term, serve her economic welfare and participate in general cultural reconstruction."

The appeal emphasized that, Germany in the future will not sign treaties which cannot be fulfilled, but "is ready to vouchsafe these justified demands of the German nation by negotiation and through treaties."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Nichols Launches Campaign

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols formally got himself into the Boston mayoralty campaign yesterday afternoon. He sent invitations to Boston political writers to meet him in his office, 18 Tremont Street. There he showed them a "campaign committee" consisting of about 43,000 signed and voluntary enlistments in the Nichols mayoral campaign.

The former mayor's "platform," stated thousands of words in length, stressed his intention, if elected, to furnish work for more than 100,000 men through developing and modernizing the port of Boston. Sound business methods for the city's government were also outlined in Mr. Nichols' platform.

Mansfield "Home" Rally

"Local boy makes good." East Bostonians can say this tonight as Frederick W. Mansfield inaugurates his first open-air rally, in Central Square near the place of his birth and his upward strivings. His Algonquin career, involving midnight oil over law tomes in the back of a drug store where he worked, interrupted by war service against Spain, has today brought him to the threshold of City Hall.

He hopes to see Boston's first citizen. So close did he come four years ago that he is treating the people to the rare spectacle of a man advertising the number of votes by which he lost.

Bona Fide Signatures

This matter of filing nomination papers for nine mayoralty candidates, every city council candidate must have 2000 and every school committee candidate 300 signatures.

They must be bona fide. This means the same name must not be duplicated on any other candidate's papers for the same office. Papers may be challenged by opposing candidates or by any citizen prior to certification on Oct. 18. The rumor is that Judge Sullivan, candidate for Mayor, was constrained to challenge one signature. It was the signature of his son on the paper of another mayoralty hopeful. This was careless. If telephone books must be resorted to, the pencil should skip names of hostile candidates' families.

Parkman's Planks

Here are some of the points of Senator Parkman's platform: Welfare relief conducted on a basis fair to the deserving and fair to the taxpayer. Generous and fair treatment of public employees, but no political barnacles on the pay roll. Consolidation of the existing 39

departments into not more than 20. Adherence by the city to the spirit and letter of the NRA.

A complete change in the method of awarding contracts to do away with take-offs to political pals and a few favored contractors.

Public ownership of the Elevated. Complete reorganization of the budget and accounting system of the city.

Elimination of wasteful public works and land speculation deals. Cooperation with the police department by provision of funds for radio signals and other necessary improvements.

An honest and nonpolitical revaluation of property.

A more comprehensive system of taxation to relieve the heavy burden now borne by the home owner.

Promotion of the commerce of the port.

Necessary public improvements to the limit of the city's resources.

Real Mud Thrown

Persons hostile to the candidacy of Henry Parkman Jr. recently resorted to strong-arm methods, broke windows in one of his ward headquarters, ripped posters and threw mud of the more literal variety. It begins to look as though the Senator should be as proud of his enemies as of his friends.

Men at Work

Those who have accused the State House of whitewashing certain projects, in investigation and otherwise, may bewail the workings of justice when they learn that the State House itself is getting whitewashed. Workers on their stagings are busy giving the ceiling a dash of color for the coming legislative session.

Two in New Rochelle Turn in Blue Eagles

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—At the request of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, two employers turned in their blue-eagle emblems yesterday for alleged violation of code agreements.

One, Maurice Rapoport, manager of a market, said he would appeal to NRA authorities and expressed confidence the emblem would be returned to him.

The other employer was Betty Wilmer, operator of a beauty shop. Turning in her Blue Eagle, she said she could do nothing about getting it back because of "economic inability" to meet NRA wage and code requirements.

Marine Contract Is Awarded

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 14 (AP)—A contract for constructing additional buildings at the Marine Hospital here was awarded to R. W. Erickson of Philadelphia, it was learned today. The work will cost \$187,940.

Modifications in Liquor Control Presented Without Approval

Rockefeller Report Installment Discusses Private Liquor Sales Corporation and System of Agencies for Sale of Hard Liquors on the Premises

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Possible modifications of the proposed State Alcohol Authority Control plan are presented in today's installment of the report on liquor control, sponsored by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., and made by Mr. Raymond B. Fiedler and Mr. Albert L. Scott.

These modifications, which are presented without recommendation, cover a plan for a private liquor sales corporation under the authority, and a system of agencies for the sale of hard liquors for on-premises consumption. The installment of the report follows, in part. We now discuss two important modifications of the authority plan which may conceivably make it more adaptable.

Possible modifications are, first—elimination of direct retail sales by the authority through the creation of a private liquor sales corporation under the jurisdiction of the authority; second—a plan for the establishment of agencies for the sale of spirits for on-premises consumption.

Under the plan here discussed, the sales corporation would give monopoly rights within the state for the sale of spirits, fortified wines, and heavy beers by the package for off-premises consumption. The corporation would buy beverages at home and abroad; it would blend, rectify and store.

Functions of Sales Corporation

It would be called upon to deal with questions of financing purchases, credits and foreign exchange; to determine quantities of purchase, especially of wine in good vintage years, and varieties of brands to be handled; to decide whether to buy well-aged liquors which are ready for immediate consumption or unripe liquors at lower cost for storage over a period of years.

There would be questions relating to the lease, purchase, or construction of warehouses and retail shops, although the Alcohol Control Authority itself should govern the location of retail shops and all retail prices. But matters involving the exercise of business judgment and technique would thus be left to the management of business men in this incorporated subdivision of the authority.

The Sales Corporation would be set up under a special corporate charter. There would be a small board of directors, consisting in part of persons elected by the stockholders and receiving a small fee for each meeting, and in part of the members of the Alcohol Control Authority, ex officio. There would thus be directors representing private interests and directors representing the public interest.

Freedom of voting strength should be placed with the authority representatives.

Provision should be made for a managing director, at a salary to be fixed by the board of directors. This officer would determine the appropriate administrative machinery and would appoint the subordinate personnel, as in a private business.

Retail Agency Adaptation

Public opinion in some states will undoubtedly demand the sale of all kinds of alcoholic beverages by the glass in hotels and restaurants. This will be true especially in large cities where a proportionately greater number of residents take their meals outside their homes. Similarly the large transient population in our cities creates a special demand for spirituous drinks by the glass.

Many hotel guests, if denied a cocktail with their meals, will buy a whole bottle of spirits for consumption in their rooms.

Established customs cannot be brushed aside at a stroke, may, in some places at least, it may be found necessary to provide for a closely regulated sale of spirituous beverages by the glass for consumption with meals. We return to our twofold aim in liquor control which is to leave no legitimate need for the bootlegger to satisfy, and, at the same time, to avoid stimulating the demand for liquor.

In that manner, then, could an alcoholic control authority regulate the sale of spirituous beverages by hotels and restaurants without bringing back the old saloon in a new disguise?

Under this arrangement, where by business establishments engaged in serving meals could occupy an agency relationship to the authority, or to the Sales Corporation, every opportunity should be preserved for holding in firm check the sale of the stronger alcoholic beverages by the glass.

The authority could impose upon its agents any regulations it might choose. The hotel or restaurant management would have no privately safeguarded rights in selling hard liquors; their only rights would be those delegated by the authority and revocable at will.

We hold no brief for this type of modification. It involves incalculable difficulties and dangers. We recognize, however, that, if public demand is thwarted by restrictions so narrowly drawn, the resulting abuses are apt to be more demoralizing than those which the law seeks to check."

British Gave India Rule by Legal Means, Sir Frederick Says

The British Government of India, although somewhat autocratic, is the first and only Indian authority to recognize the rule of law, according to Sir Frederick Whyte, who gave a Lowell Institute lecture on "British India in 1933" yesterday afternoon. All former Indian government, he said, was based solely on the arbitrary will of the ruler, bound by no precedent. For two centuries the British have been building up a set of laws and precedents. This rule of law increasingly lessens the harshness of autocratic rule, so democracy is gradually growing.

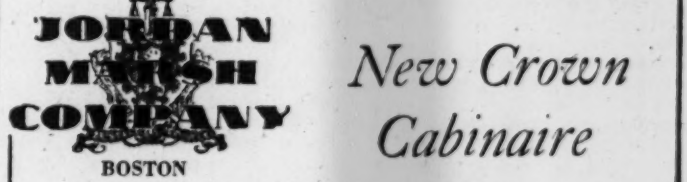
Sir Frederick contrasted the swifter change from autocracy to democracy in China with the slow political evolution in India. By a revolution China became a republic, but stability and security were sacrificed. Under British tutelage, India will achieve democracy slowly—and "steadily" as the British say.

The purpose of the British in India has been stated, he added, by the government as "progressive realization of responsible government as an integral part of the British Empire." Lord Irwin popularized this, in 1929, as "dominion status." The British have never thought of India's future as outside the Empire, but as a component part of it.

In speaking of the future, Sir Frederick prophesied that "by 1935 the new federal constitution for the whole of India will be inaugurated and it will start a new era." He envisaged a period of political turmoil before then, but the ultimate form of political organization coming out of these negotiations will be, he ventured, a federal government made up of Indian native states as well as British India.

Farley Plans Tour to Help Sentiment for Repeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Postmaster-General Farley, Thursday said he would make a rapid swing through the Carolinas and Pennsylvania the week-end before they vote on prohibition repeal and will follow this with a national address for the six states voting next Nov. 7. The Sunday before the election, he said he plans a national address covering all the voting states and especially Utah, where reports have been received of strong efforts to keep the State in the Dry column.



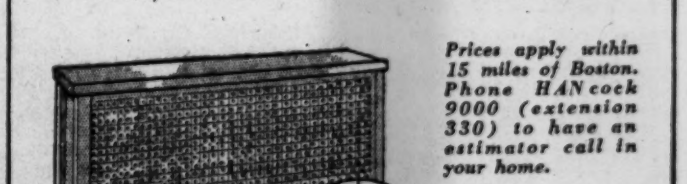
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Miss Perkins Asks Women to Push Child Labor Law

Must Keep NRA Changes by Amendment, She Says in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Two of the greatest evils in American industrial life, child labor and sweatshops, are being abolished under the NRA codes, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the Illinois League of Women Voters meeting in annual convention here today.

Turning to the federal child labor amendment, ratification of which is being sought by the National League of Women Voters in the various states, Secretary Perkins warned that the movement for it must go on to prevent any possible return of employment of children after the present emergency is over.

"From the humanitarian point of view," she continued, "there will be need for child labor regulation when the depression is a thing of the past. This is the time to make permanent, through the amendment, a beneficial change in the standards so as to keep boys and girls out of industrial activities and give them the chance in life to which they are entitled."

"Abolition of a double wage standard that countenances one set of rates for men and a lower pay level for women doing practically the same quantity and quality of work was pointed out by Miss Perkins as another challenging need."

"A double wage standard cuts in two ways," she declared, "spelling injustice to women by forcing them to accept less for their services and causing hardship to men by tending to depress their wages whenever they come into direct competition with women workers. This results in a vicious cycle of lower rates for women, pulling down men's rates, which in turn necessitates more women joining the bread-winning ranks to supplement men's inadequate incomes."

Speaking of the elimination of the sweatshops, the Secretary told her audience that the Industrial Recovery Act aims to substitute, for this "cutthroat disastrous competition," fair practices, a national program of cooperation.

"The plague of sweatshops so detrimental to workers caught in its coils," she continued, "and so devastating to forward-looking employers forced to compete with it, should disappear from American life so that it cannot again menace fair competition in the industrial field and fair wages for labor groups."

Food Price Index Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Dun & Bradstreet weekly food price index increased 1 cent to 11.92 for Oct. 10, compared with 11.73 a year ago, a gain of 11 per cent. The latest index now stands 17 below the year's peak of 28.08 reached on July 18.

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Johnson Says Relief Will Stop if Miners Stay Out on Strike

By the Associated Press

Strikers were confronted today with the possibility of losing federal relief aid if their strikes were found to be unjustified.

Agreement between the Federal Relief Administration and the Labor Department on such action was reported to have been reached, with federal investigators and conciliators looking into all major strikes in this light.

That such a step might be applied in the strike of western Pennsylvania coal miners was considered possible in view of a statement by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, that the miners' refusal to accept the check-off system offered by steel company owners of "captive" mines would be retarding the national recovery program.

The miners had before them a message from Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania urging them to end the three weeks' walkout and to accept the mine owners' concessions as a "great victory." Leaders on both sides predicted the miners would heed the message and return to work next week.

Clearing of the strike situation in some sections was seen in the return to work of close to 700 men in the Ford Motor Company's Chester, Penna., plant, and with a truce declared in the strike of sardine fishermen and stevedores in San Francisco.

Detroit toolmakers planned a mass meeting tonight to urge automobile workers to join their strike.

At Washington, the National Labor Board announced it would hold a hearing next Wednesday morning on the Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, Mich., automobile strikes. Leaders of the workers and the motor industry have been asked to attend.

Sweet Soft Drinks Preferred in South; Less So in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—Perhaps it is because sugar cane is indigenous to the soil, or possibly some other reason, but the South demands more than 1 to 1½ per cent more sweetening matter in its soft drinks than the contented average in the middle West, while the East seems to favor one-half to 1 per cent less.

Without attempting to assign a cause, Dr. J. H. Toulouse of Washington, D. C., director of the laboratory of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, reported the facts about the nation's "sweet tooth" to the bottlers' convention here as the result of tests of hundreds of brands and flavors in scores of communities. His conclusions were calculated to be a guide in determining the sales value of various soft drinks in different localities.

artly because of differing tastes in one section or another, some manufacturers, it was revealed by Mr. G. M. Chapman of Chicago, may turn out as many as 400 different products, counting all the varieties of flavor ingredients.

A market for millions of bushels of apples heretofore unsold appears to have been developed as the result of experiments by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, whose chief of chemistry research, Mr. D. C. Carpenter, told the convention that special light has eliminated the previous muddy appearance of unfertilized apple juice and that carbonation has improved it.

Mr. Martin J. Schmidt, Louisville, was reelected president as the convention adjourned yesterday.

Five Suspects Use 'Identity' Defense

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—"Mistaken identity" was suggested yesterday as a defense of three Bulgarian defendants in the Reichstag fire trial.

For the first time since the beginning of the trial of five men for the burning of the building last February, Paul Teichert, counsel for the three Bulgarians, took the center of the stage.

Teichert requested the summoning of more than a score of Muscovites to testify that the Bulgarians lived in Prussia at certain times when they allegedly were seen in Berlin. Walters from Berlin restaurants also were listed as defense witnesses, to testify as to when the defendants ate at certain restaurants, and with whom.

Ernst Torgler, former Communist whip in the Reichstag, provided one of the most dramatic moments of the trial by asking Police Sergeant Helmut Poeschel who arrested Marinus van der Lubbe, "Did you find anything on van der Lubbe besides a passport? Did you find a leaflet or other printed matter?"

"No—merely the passport," Poeschel replied.

Whyte Named an Adviser To Chinese Government

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Chinese Legation has announced that Sir Frederick Whyte, who is now delivering the Lowell Lectures at Boston, has been appointed an adviser to the Chinese Nationalist Government.

He served as political adviser to the Nanking Government from 1929 until 1932 and was president of the Legislative Assembly of India from 1920 until 1925. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and made a study of political and economic conditions in the United States in 1929 and 1930. He is the author of "Asia in the Twentieth Century," "The Future of The East and West," and "China and Foreign Powers."

Another Degree Given Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, hung a new honorary degree on his office wall yesterday, but there's still room for a few more. He was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of the State of New York in Albany Thursday to add to those from Harvard, Columbia, Manhattan, Fordham and the University of Ireland.

Roosevelt Puts Finger on Danger Spots to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

through constant education and the stressing of the ideals of peace that those who still seek imperialism can be brought in line with the majority.

"The other thought that I want to express to you is even more definitely along the line of education. It is true, unfortunately, that the economic depression has left its serious mark not only on the science and practice of education but also on the very lives of many hundreds of thousands of children who are destined to become our future citizens."

All See to Cut Costs

Every one of us has sought to reduce the cost of government. Every one of us believes that the cost of government, especially of local government, can be reduced still further by good business methods and the elimination of the wrong kind of public expenditures, with good business management and the doing away with extravagance and frills and the unnecessary elements of our educational practices, we must at the same time have the definite objective in every state and in every school district, of restoring the useful functions of education at least to their pre-depression level.

We have today, for example, a large surplus of so-called qualified teachers—men and women who, even if we had full prosperity, would and probably should be unable to find work in the field of education.

Even today we are turning out too many teachers every year. That is just as much an economic waste as building steel rail plants far beyond the capacity of railroads to use steel rails. It goes without saying that we should have enough teachers and not a large excess supply.

Quality Can Be Raised

It goes also without saying that the quality of our teaching in almost every State of which I have knowledge can be definitely and distinctly raised. The main point is that we need to make infinitely better the average education which the average child now receives, and that, through the subjects of history, literature, economics, should all be taught either as arts or sciences, always a pursuit of knowledge which is to be tested by use."

I am told that tonight I speak not only to the conference on current problems but to colleges and universities throughout the country, many federations of women's clubs, almost 2000 organizations interested in education, public and private schools and state educational associations, numbering among their members many of the educational leaders of America.

I mention this because, in closing, I want to enlist your support in the fight we are making on the subject of education. When the fight is won, your problems will be solved. You can help your Government—federal, state and local—and we in government want your help.

Educators See Need For Right Thinking In Helping Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cooperation with the Government in the field of right thinking is as important as cooperation in the field of action, Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University last night told the Women's Conference on Current Problems, held here under auspices of the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. William R. Castle Jr., former Undersecretary of State, named "arrogant nationalism" as a present threat to war, saying that there is in some countries the will to impose particular theories of government on others and that "this same nationalism tends to strangle trade both in commodities and ideas."

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, said the greatest need in educating for peace is "the internationally-minded teacher, whose task is to be solved, often found, that is, on the lower grades."

The United States could conduce to peace by lowering tariffs and giving up its claim to trade as a neutral in cases where some nations have been outlawed as aggressors, stated Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs.

The United States Constitution is sufficiently flexible to meet crises, but is a useful deterrent, he said, the people back "from hasty and passionate action," Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard law school declared. And appeal to couple the "buy-now campaign" with intelligent buying was made by Gov. John H. Winant of New Hampshire.

The conference for one session looked at education and found it wanting, wanting in dollars, according to Dr. John K. Norton, of Columbia University, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, and wanting in spirituality, according to Dr. Samuel S. Drury, of St. Paul's School, who said:

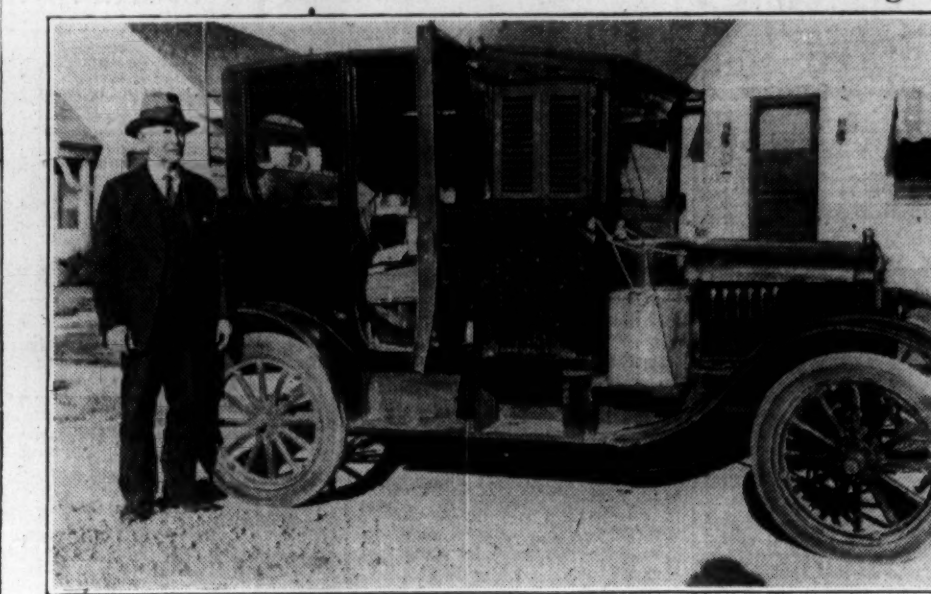
"If we concerned ourselves half as much about the children's creed as we do about the children's character, and a quarter as much about the soul as about physical well-being, we should be fairer to youth."

Dr. Irwin Edman of Columbia University charged progressive education with "a dangerous emphasis on spontaneity and freedom" and with substituting "a great vogue of wishful thinking for disciplined power."

Dr. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University charged poor schools with keeping down the level of wages and Miss Virginia Gilderleeve, Dean of Barnard University, asserted that the public confuses "liberal" education with technical, professional training which she said, "is not really education at all."

Dr. Gilderleeve made a plea for women students not to have to give up their education to men and said that even if all women were to go back to the kitchen and stay there they would

No Detour or Field This Car Won't Go Through



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Merchant Prince" Knows How to Economize on Space
Just About Every Nook in Old Traveling Mansion Is Filled by Dictionary Salesman

Salesman Utilizes Old Motorcar For Just About Everything

'Ancient' Automobile Is Used for Office, Home, Camp and Studio, Among Other Things—Owner's 'Hobby' Is the Writing of Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—A home in every city and town in the United States, and an office wherever he has a home, might be a possession expected of a fabulously wealthy prince; but Mr. C. S. Van Auker is far from being such a wealthy factor, yet his is that unique possession, a car which he finds the time and the mood to pursue his avocation—the writing of poetry. In his library are more than 100 manuscripts written during such moments.

Perhaps Mr. Van Auker had found the old woman who lived in a shoe when he equipped his small car with all the necessities of a kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, business office and work shop; or perhaps it was his desire to carry out his expressed sense of entire individualism in this mode of living.

Occasionally he takes a friend "home" to dinner. There is an extra seat in the car for a passenger, in spite of the furnishings and utilities already arranged inside. At a convenient spot, such as a city camp grounds or park, Mr. Van Auker parks his automobile and puts on an apron. If it's roast chicken to honor the guest, the small oil-burner oven is put into commission and the gas burners atop the oven are soon sputtering as side dishes for a chicken dinner are being prepared. And if the dinner has been delayed, and it is getting dark, there's an oil lamp in a rear corner that soon lights up Mr. Van Auker's home in a warm glow.

For the past nine years Mr. Van Auker has lived, worked and traveled in this rolling institution. In that time he has covered nearly 150,000 miles, and has been in every State east of the Mississippi River. At present he is in the Northwest, and

Rail Patrons Asked Views on Transport

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Patrons of the railroads are going to receive an opportunity before the rail coordinator, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, to say what they think about the transportation situation.

Mr. Eastman said Thursday the research section of the coordinator's office is polling the patrons of the railroads. With the Labor Department the unit also is making a study of wages, hours and working conditions in the highway and air transportation industries.

Mr. Eastman said the patrons advisory committee, composed of about 4000 traffic managers and representatives of commercial enterprises and chambers of commerce are being asked to answer a group of questions with respect to the use of domestic water transportation facilities and as to their viewpoints with respect to the relative merits of water and other means of transportation. They also are being asked to answer questions about the possibilities of improving water transportation service and coordinating the various transport agencies and the need for stabilizing and regulating water carriers.

Roosevelt Adviser To Assist League

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. James Harvey Rogers, one of President Roosevelt's advisers and considered a member of the "brain trust" in negotiations here, was elected a member of the League Economic Committee in a private session of the League of Nations Council.

Mr. Rogers succeeds Mr. Lucius Eastman of New York.

During the meeting, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland, said in a private session that he had been elected a member of the Council, but did not participate in the election of Mr. Rogers. He was there merely during the election of a new Central Opium Board. This latter matter, however, was postponed and Mr. Wilson immediately left the table.

The president of the Council, Mr. Raoul Amador of Panama, spoke welcoming Portugal, a new member. Mr. Stephen Osusky, Chicago educator and Czechoslovakian minister to France, henceforth will have a voice in the Gran Chaco conflict. His country was chosen by the Council to replace Ireland on the committee handling the question. Other members are Mexico and Spain.

Byrne Is Made Chancellor Of New York University

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. James Byrne of New York, vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York since 1929, has been elected to the chancellorship to succeed the late Chester S. Lord.

With informal simplicity, Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound of the Court of Appeals administered the oath of office. Mr. Thomas J. Mangano of Binghamton was chosen vice-chancellor. A native of Springfield, Mass., Chancellor Byrne practices law in New York City and holds degrees from Harvard and New York University. He has been a regent since 1915.

A. & P. Tea Sales Estimate

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for the four months ended Sept. 30 at \$60,661,478, compared with \$63,624,883 for the like period last year. Tonnage sales for the period were estimated at 357,626, compared with 361,865 last year.

Explosion Evidence Found In Plane Crash Inquiry

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Stains which investigators believe may have been caused by a time bomb have been found on the wreckage of an air transport liner that crashed Tuesday night, with seven fatalities near Chesterton, Ind.

Department of Commerce officials brought fragments of the wreckage to a Chicago laboratory for examination, including small pieces of the metal fuselage and the side of a bottle, showing stains resembling those of gunpowder or nitroglycerine. "There's a considerable evidence of an explosion," said a department official. He said the investigation had shown there was no explosion of the gasoline tanks in the air.

General Strike Urged By Vienna Socialists

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (AP)—A general strike and a revolution were urged yesterday as the Socialist answer to the German ultimatum to Austria. The Vienna Socialists, a new and uncensored Socialist tabloid newspaper distributed through the mails in plain envelopes.

Federal Money Is Demanded For River Projects

Waterway Congress Asks Cash From Public Works Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Federal public works appropriations for waterway, flood control and reclamation projects were demanded by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at a special session here yesterday.

Resolutions pointed out that Congress has appropriated \$188,717,800 for rivers and harbors, slightly more than usual, whereas the chief of the United States Army Engineers has declared that \$237,000,000 is necessary for rivers and harbors and \$127,000,000 for flood control. Money spent in such work will afford the maximum relief of employment, it was stated, as 82.7 per cent goes for labor—a larger percentage than in any other type of public construction.

Mr. Wade O. Martin, of St. Martinville, La., chairman of the flood control committee of Louisiana, brought in the resolutions with the declaration that "there has been in recent years a persistent, highly organized, well financed, and ably directed propaganda against the continued improvement and development of the nation's waterways."

"As a result," he said, "there is grave danger that the waterways will be largely abandoned, thereby wasting the large sums already invested in the waterways, or their development so stifled by monopolistic control that their great benefit to the people will be destroyed."

The resolutions named many projects for the special consideration of President Roosevelt and the special board of public works, including improvement of the St. Lawrence River for ocean-going traffic, the inland waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and especially flood control on the lower Mississippi.

The Federal Government was urged to complete the Illinois waterway including construction of an interchange harbor for freight between lake boats and river barges.

Speeding up of the United States Topographical Survey and the early completion of the topographical map of the United States and its territorial and insular possessions also was urged.

"Provide for the speediest possible completion of essential flood control works on the lower Mississippi," said a resolution, "to remove the ever-present menace of another disastrous flood, such as that of 1927, with its great destruction."

Enlargement and extension of the national policy of flood control was recommended to include all the tributaries of the Mississippi River and other streams throughout the nation, where it will protect life and property, and improve navigation, or where it is shown that the capitalized benefits are equal to or greater than the estimated cost.

British Industries Seek Tariff Changes

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Federation of British Industries in a memorandum to the Government yesterday recommends a three-point program in connection with the British tariff hearing, especially on foreign treaty negotiations. The plan included:

(1) Imperial preference tariff to be granted to the Empire. (At present this amounts in most cases to free entry.)

(2) An immediate tariff to be granted to countries which are prepared to reciprocate. This would be the existing tariff, subject to such amendments and amplification as might from time to time be recommended by the import duties advisory committee as the necessary minimum protection for British industry.

(3) A general tariff substantially higher than the intermediate tariff to be applied to countries not treated by our goods is unsatisfactory."

Der Tag Interprets Envoy Dodd's Speech

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Der Tag was the only newspaper to comment yesterday upon the speech of Dr. William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador, delivered yesterday before the American Chamber of Commerce.

Commenting on Dr. Dodd's statement, "it would be no sin if statesmen learned enough history to realize no system implying control of society by privilege seekers ever ended in any other way than a collapse," Der Tag said:

"Such too was the end of the parliamentary plutocratic Weimar system." (The German constitutional system.) The paper similarly interprets, "That is probably why we are denied colonies," after quoting from Dr. Dodd's speech: "Statesmen today must learn how to develop in a friendly spirit the resources of the undeveloped regions of the world."

Belfast Houses Searched For I. R. A. Suspects

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 14 (AP)—Ulster authorities, determined to stop the activities of the Irish Republican Army in Ulster, made a swift search of many houses in Belfast early yesterday and arrested 33 men. Many of the prisoners were taken from their beds.

With these arrests, the total number of Republican Army suspects, now in the custody of the authorities, was raised to 50. A large force of armed police and detectives in armored cars and trucks carried out the roundup in complete secrecy.

Sir Dawson Bates, the Home Secretary, stated in the Ulster Parliament last night that every step would be taken to curb the activity of the organization and that if the Government's powers were inadequate, legislation would be introduced to deal with the subject.

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BOSTON

Economic Survey Declared Needed For New England

Massachusetts Leads in Move to Get More Out of Natural Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14.—A new drive to push legislation for a Massachusetts land economic survey, aimed to develop wider usage of all resources, gathered momentum last night at Massachusetts State College.

The meeting, part of a forestry field day and planning conference, was under auspices of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, Conference on Survey of Natural Resources, Westfield River Parkway Association, Conference of Town Forest Committees and the Old Hampshire Planning Council. The survey is one of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association's major objectives. During the last session of the State Legislature the organization succeeded in gaining sanction for a \$200,000 state topographical survey.

Mr. Frederick K. Morris, professor of geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pointed out that New England seriously needs an economic land survey to determine the location of its "hidden gold mines" of natural resources so that it can combat commercial rivals who threaten to cause its downfall.

Urgent Reasons For Acting. Pointing out that the important power and industrial developments of the South and West, as well as Europe's awakened industrial development imperil New England's future, Professor Morris declared that New England must plan skillfully and make no costly errors if it is to meet the challenges. And only through an economic land survey can New England adequately plan the future, he declared.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of Massachusetts State College, said that only through cooperation among all interested organizations can the much-needed survey succeed. Speaking of the forest part of the survey, he said that forests are needed for water conservation, recreational values, wood products and stabilization of employment. He predicted, contrary to recent arguments, that wood will be used much more extensively in the future.

Mr. A. C. Cline, assistant director, Harvard Forest, declared that no sound forest policy for the future can be developed without a land economic survey which would show soil conditions and the like.

Decentralization of Industry. Dr. Alexander E. Chance, department of agricultural economics, Massachusetts State College, said that such a survey would correct a present maladjustment in which land is used in unprofitable farming and forests are growing on land that should be farms.

In addition, he said, indications are that future industry will decentralize, and part-time farming will become the vogue. The survey would show industry where best to locate decentralized plants.

At a luncheon held at the Granville State Forest C. C. C. camp, Mr. Samuel York, state commissioner of conservation, told of the C. C. C. work in opening state forests for

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1290kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
8:00 Northwesterns—Stan- 8:15 Ford game—door 8:30 Monitor Views New 8:45 Little Orphan Annie 9:00 Oklahoma Cowboys 9:15 Irish Minstrels 9:30 John Herick songs 9:45 Program preview 10:00 John Herick songs 10:15 Treasure Island 10:30 The World in Review 10:45 Tennis the Typist 11:00 Edward MacHugh 11:15 Denny orchestra 11:30 Guardian quartet 11:45 Singing clubs	8:00 The Lady Next Door 8:15 The Lady Next Door 8:30 The Lady Next Door 8:45 The Lady Next Door 9:00 The Lady Next Door 9:15 The Lady Next Door 9:30 The Lady Next Door 9:45 The Lady Next Door 10:00 The Lady Next Door 10:15 The Lady Next Door 10:30 The Lady Next Door 10:45 The Lady Next Door 11:00 The Lady Next Door 11:15 The Lady Next Door 11:30 The Lady Next Door 11:45 The Lady Next Door	8:00 The Lady Next Door 8:15 The Lady Next Door 8:30 The Lady Next Door 8:45 The Lady Next Door 9:00 The Lady Next Door 9:15 The Lady Next Door 9:30 The Lady Next Door 9:45 The Lady Next Door 10:00 The Lady Next Door 10:15 The Lady Next Door 10:30 The Lady Next Door 10:45 The Lady Next Door 11:00 The Lady Next Door 11:15 The Lady Next Door 11:30 The Lady Next Door 11:45 The Lady Next Door	8:00 The Lady Next Door 8:15 The Lady Next Door 8:30 The Lady Next Door 8:45 The Lady Next Door 9:00 The Lady Next Door 9:15 The Lady Next Door 9:30 The Lady Next Door 9:45 The Lady Next Door 10:00 The Lady Next Door 10:15 The Lady Next Door 10:30 The Lady Next Door 10:45 The Lady Next Door 11:00 The Lady Next Door 11:15 The Lady Next Door 11:30 The Lady Next Door 11:45 The Lady Next Door

Sunday Programs

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1290kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Don Hall Trio 12:15 Baby Rose Marie 12:30 Radio City Concert 12:45 Symphony orchestra 1:00 "Roxie" soloists 1:15 High Lights of the 1:30 Billie; talk music 2:00 Grendler Quartet 2:15 Musical sketch 2:30 Jan Garber's Orchest 2:45 Radio City Concert 3:00 International Tibbits 3:15 Antonio's Cuban Or 3:30 Radio City Concert 3:45 Radio Nimbles 4:00 Radio Nimbles 4:15 Radio Nimbles 4:30 Radio Nimbles 4:45 Radio Nimbles 5:00 Radio Nimbles 5:15 Radio Nimbles 5:30 Radio Nimbles 5:45 Radio Nimbles 6:00 Radio Nimbles 6:15 Radio Nimbles 6:30 Radio Nimbles 6:45 Radio Nimbles 7:00 Radio Nimbles 7:15 Radio Nimbles 7:30 Radio Nimbles 7:45 Radio Nimbles 8:00 Radio Nimbles 8:15 Radio Nimbles 8:30 Radio Nimbles 8:45 Radio Nimbles 9:00 Radio Nimbles 9:15 Radio Nimbles 9:30 Radio Nimbles 9:45 Radio Nimbles 10:00 Radio Nimbles 10:15 Radio Nimbles 10:30 Radio Nimbles 10:45 Radio Nimbles 11:00 Radio Nimbles 11:15 Radio Nimbles 11:30 Radio Nimbles 11:45 Radio Nimbles	12:00 Don Hall Trio 12:15 Baby Rose Marie 12:30 Radio City Concert 12:45 Symphony orchestra 1:00 "Roxie" soloists 1:15 High Lights of the 1:30 Billie; talk music 2:00 Grendler Quartet 2:15 Musical sketch 2:30 Jan Garber's Orchest 2:45 Radio City Concert 3:00 International Tibbits 3:15 Antonio's Cuban Or 3:30 Radio City Concert 3:45 Radio Nimbles 4:00 Radio Nimbles 4:15 Radio Nimbles 4:30 Radio Nimbles 4:45 Radio Nimbles 5:00 Radio Nimbles 5:15 Radio Nimbles 5:30 Radio Nimbles 5:45 Radio Nimbles 6:00 Radio Nimbles 6:15 Radio Nimbles 6:30 Radio Nimbles 6:45 Radio Nimbles 7:00 Radio Nimbles 7:15 Radio Nimbles 7:30 Radio Nimbles 7:45 Radio Nimbles 8:00 Radio Nimbles 8:15 Radio Nimbles 8:30 Radio Nimbles 8:45 Radio Nimbles 9:00 Radio Nimbles 9:15 Radio Nimbles 9:30 Radio Nimbles 9:45 Radio Nimbles 10:00 Radio Nimbles 10:15 Radio Nimbles 10:30 Radio Nimbles 10:45 Radio Nimbles 11:00 Radio Nimbles 11:15 Radio Nimbles 11:30 Radio Nimbles 11:45 Radio Nimbles	12:00 Don Hall Trio 12:15 Baby Rose Marie 12:30 Radio City Concert 12:45 Symphony orchestra 1:00 "Roxie" soloists 1:15 High Lights of the 1:30 Billie; talk music 2:00 Grendler Quartet 2:15 Musical sketch 2:30 Jan Garber's Orchest 2:45 Radio City Concert 3:00 International Tibbits 3:15 Antonio's Cuban Or 3:30 Radio City Concert 3:45 Radio Nimbles 4:00 Radio Nimbles 4:15 Radio Nimbles 4:30 Radio Nimbles 4:45 Radio Nimbles 5:00 Radio Nimbles 5:15 Radio Nimbles 5:30 Radio Nimbles 5:45 Radio Nimbles 6:00 Radio Nimbles 6:15 Radio Nimbles 6:30 Radio Nimbles 6:45 Radio Nimbles 7:00 Radio Nimbles 7:15 Radio Nimbles 7:30 Radio Nimbles 7:45 Radio Nimbles 8:00 Radio Nimbles 8:15 Radio Nimbles 8:30 Radio Nimbles 8:45 Radio Nimbles 9:00 Radio Nimbles 9:15 Radio Nimbles 9:30 Radio Nimbles 9:45 Radio Nimbles 10:00 Radio Nimbles 10:15 Radio Nimbles 10:30 Radio Nimbles 10:45 Radio Nimbles 11:00 Radio Nimbles 11:15 Radio Nimbles 11:30 Radio Nimbles 11:45 Radio Nimbles	12:00 Don Hall Trio 12:15 Baby Rose Marie 12:30 Radio City Concert 12:45 Symphony orchestra 1:00 "Roxie" soloists 1:15 High Lights of the 1:30 Billie; talk music 2:00 Grendler Quartet 2:15 Musical sketch 2:30 Jan Garber's Orchest 2:45 Radio City Concert 3:00 International Tibbits 3:15 Antonio's Cuban Or 3:30 Radio City Concert 3:45 Radio Nimbles 4:00 Radio Nimbles 4:15 Radio Nimbles 4:30 Radio Nimbles 4:45 Radio Nimbles 5:00 Radio Nimbles 5:15 Radio Nimbles 5:30 Radio Nimbles 5:45 Radio Nimbles 6:00 Radio Nimbles 6:15 Radio Nimbles 6:30 Radio Nimbles 6:45 Radio Nimbles 7:00 Radio Nimbles 7:15 Radio Nimbles 7:30 Radio Nimbles 7:45 Radio Nimbles 8:00 Radio Nimbles 8:15 Radio Nimbles 8:30 Radio Nimbles 8:45 Radio Nimbles 9:00 Radio Nimbles 9:15 Radio Nimbles 9:30 Radio Nimbles 9:45 Radio Nimbles 10:00 Radio Nimbles 10:15 Radio Nimbles 10:30 Radio Nimbles 10:45 Radio Nimbles 11:00 Radio Nimbles 11:15 Radio Nimbles 11:30 Radio Nimbles 11:45 Radio Nimbles

Monday's Features

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1290kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ. 6:45 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, with "Juke and Lena" Mon to Sat. 6:50 WBZ, E. B. Ridenour, meteorologist, Mon to Sat. 6:55 WBZ, Popular Pleasures, with Francis J. Cronin at the console. 7:00 WBZ, "Clara, La' n' Em," gospel sketch, Mon to Fri. 7:05 WBZ, "The Lady Next Door," children's program, Mon to Thurs. 7:10 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:20 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:25 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:35 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:40 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:50 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 7:55 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:05 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:10 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:20 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:25 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:35 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:40 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:50 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 8:55 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:05 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:10 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:20 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:25 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:35 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:40 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:50 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 9:55 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:05 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:10 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:20 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:25 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:35 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:40 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:50 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 10:55 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:05 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:10 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:20 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:25 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:35 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:40 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:50 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 11:55 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort. 12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.	6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. 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Reckless Driver Held 'Enemy No. 1' of Police

Boston's "Police Enemy Number One" is not the desperado, nor the kidnaper, nor the bomb-throwing radical, but the reckless motorist. This was revealed today in a statement issued by the Governor's Council on Street and Highway Safety. According to the statement, automobiles have killed more Boston policemen in the last 10 years than all the gunmen put together. The record of the Boston Police Department show, according to the committee, that since 1922, seven policemen have been slain with bullets and widely hailed as heroes, while nine have been victims of motorists and received no public acclaim. It is unfortunate that the killing by automobile drivers cannot be dramatized as vividly as the activities of yeggs and gangsters, the committee declared. More than a third of the entire list of injuries to Boston policemen was ascribed to automobile accidents. The time lost from duty as a result of automobile injuries is practically as great as from all other injury causes put together. The statement concluded with the challenge: "If policemen, the protectors of the public, are not safe, certainly no measures can be so drastic to check the toll of highway deaths."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report			
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate northwest winds, becoming south and southwest Sunday.			
Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.			
Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday and in north portion tonight.			
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.			
Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds, becoming south on Sunday over south portion, and moderate northwest winds tonight, shifting to southwest and south on Sunday over north portion; weather fair tonight and Sunday.			
Official Temperatures			
All Times Eastern Standard			
City	42	54	66
Boston	42	54	66
Buffalo	40	52	64
Chicago	38	50	62
Cincinnati	40	52	64
Cleveland	40	52	64
Denver	40	52	64
Detroit	40	52	64
Indianapolis	40	52	64
Kansas City	40	52	64
Los Angeles	40	52	64
Memphis	40	52	64
Miami	40	52	64
Minneapolis	40	52	64
Mobile	40	52	64
New Orleans	40	52	64
New York	40	52	64
Philadelphia	40	52	64
Pittsburgh	40	52	64
Portland, Me.	40	52	64
Raleigh	40	52	64
Salt Lake City	40	52	64
San Francisco	40	52	64
Seattle	40	52	64
St. Louis	40	52	64
Washington	40	52	64
Wichita	40	52	64

Ready for the Kick-Off in Harvard's High Hat Days



Opening the Annual Football Contest Between Sophomores and Freshmen

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra
As his first novelty of the season, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky placed on the program of the second pair of Boston Symphony concerts "Three Pieces for Orchestra, after a Tale of Edgar Allan Poe," by Nikolai Tcherepnin. This work, dedicated to the conductor and still in manuscript, had its first performance on the afternoon of Oct. 13, in Symphony Hall, Boston.

The tale which inspired the composer was "The Masque of the Red Death." The composition is divisible into three sections, the first of which depicts the Room of the Ebony Clock; the second, the revels and their interruption by the striking of the clock; and the third, the appearance of the Specter, the final struggle and the ultimate catastrophe.

For the transcription into tones of this tale which Poe told in a few hundred words, Mr. Tcherepnin demands a huge orchestra, including five flutes, five oboes, five clarinets and a bass clarinet, and other instruments in proportion, culminating with an organ and apparently all the instruments of percussion as yet invented. It cannot be said that with all these aids the composer has matched what the program notes described as "the writer's canny skill in cumulative effect." In a sense the music was effective; it won hearty recalls for conductor and men. But its effect will be limited to the early physical impact upon listeners. As program music, it is literal, imitative, uninventive, lacking in imagination. So far musical ideas are concerned, the score is destitute. There is an absence of anything like "development." Figures are repeated in other voices or in other keys. These exercises resemble vocalises. One is not impressed by the ghostly atmosphere, nor does one feel the apparition of this noisy Specter.

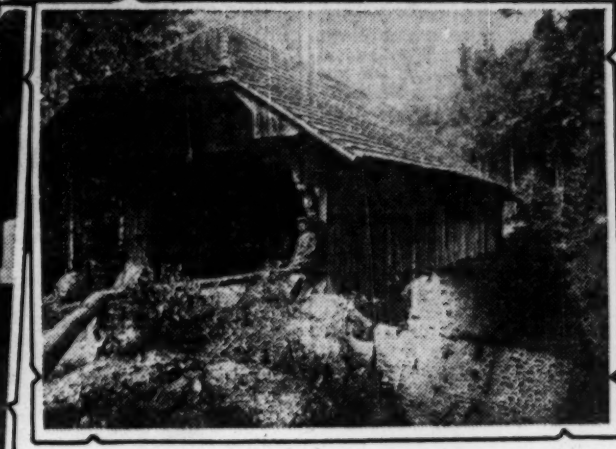
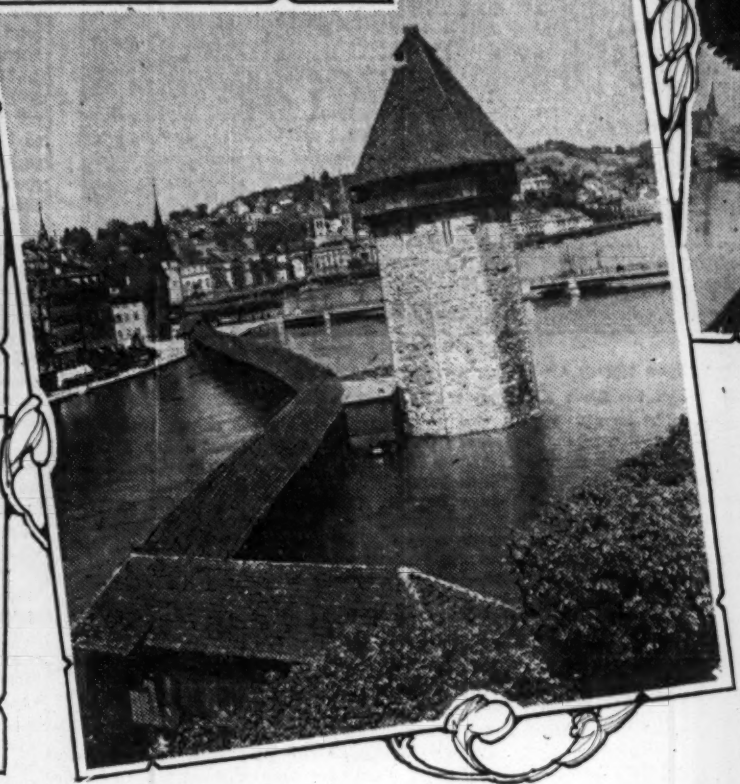
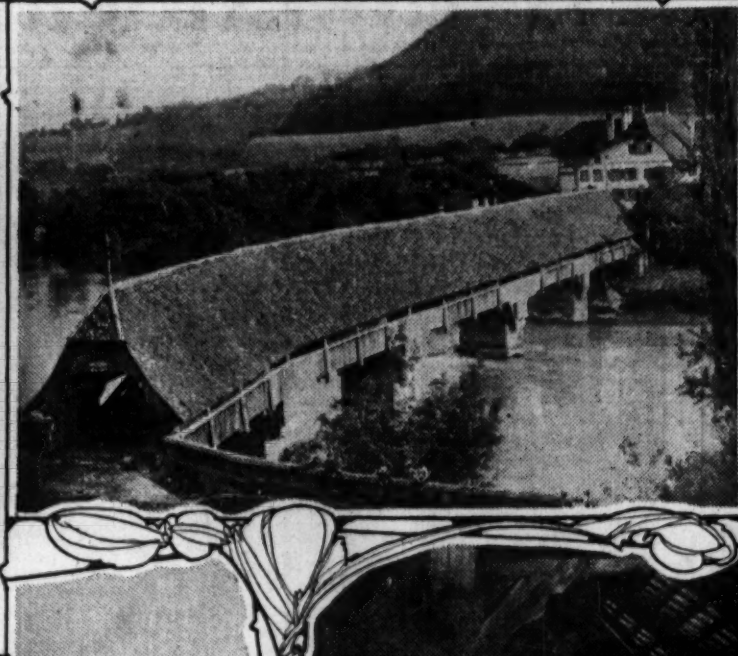
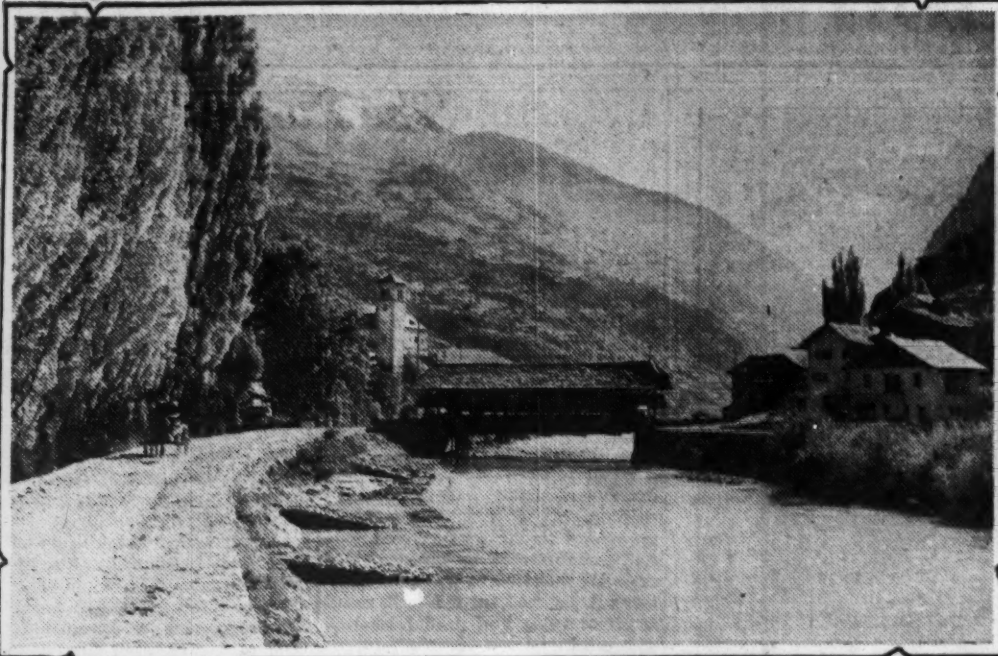
The most interesting pages of the score are in the second half of the second section, representing the growing excitement of the dance. The interest arises from the intricate rhythmic patterns, but even here the composer cannot be credited with originality, for the rhythms come straight from Stravinsky. On the whole, we do not expect to find this piece again on a symphony program.

The concert under review opened with a delectable articulation of the Haydn Symphony in D major (with the Horn Call) and closed with a stirring proclamation of the "Eroica" Symphony. L. A. S.

Philharmonic-Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—Nobility finds expression in music, we all

It Would Appear That New England Has No Monopoly on Covered Bridges



Mrs. Brady Asked Again to Direct Girl Scout Board

Organization Has Served Nation for 21 Years in Training Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady of New York was re-elected chairman of the board of directors of the Girl Scouts of America at the closing session of the organization's nineteenth annual convention here yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Brady has been at the head of the board since Mrs. Herbert Hoover relinquished the post in 1928. Other officers elected included Mrs. Edgar Rickard of New Canaan, Conn., treasurer, and Mrs. Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, Minn., secretary. Mrs. Brady was elected to the post for the next year, Miss Josephine Schain of New York, national Girl Scout director, said.

"Seldom has an organization come of age, as we did this year, at a more propitious time," the Girl Scouts group was founded just 21 years ago by Juliette Low. "We have reached maturity and we have taken our place as an essential part of the life of every community."

There were reluctant good-bys today as Scout leaders scattered toward their homes in all sections of the country. A large group of convention delegates went down to Chicago to attend the Century of Progress exposition. A reception was planned for them in the Illinois Hostess House on the world's fair grounds. Another group went to Kohler, Wisconsin's renowned model village, where they were entertained by Miss Marie Kohler for the day.

Roosevelt to Receive Degree
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—President Roosevelt has virtually decided to attend exercises at historic Washington College at Chestertown, Md., Oct. 21. A new president of the institution will be inaugurated and Mr. Roosevelt will receive a Doctor of Laws degree.

ATLANTA, GA.

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Support of War Debt Revision Widened by Newspaper Chain

(Continued from Page 1)
throughout the country. The following is the second installment from these replies, arranged according to subject matter, which makes up a miniature form of a cross section of the American press.

The Nebraska State Journal, Mr. Frank L. Williams, editor, sets forth the basic argument which President Coolidge epitomized with his remark, "They hired the money, didn't they?" "The State Journal has consistently held that there should be no further reduction and no cancellation of foreign debts. Money was borrowed from the people of America, and unless it is repaid the bonds issued in borrowing the money must be paid by American taxpayers."

"If foreign nations are unable to meet their obligations at maturity, arranged payments might be acceptable. Deferred payments, by arrangement, cannot be considered default. Nevertheless, the burden of repaying money borrowed in America for the use of foreign nations should not be imposed on American people."

To this question of who shall carry the burden, the Chicago Tribune adds that of the moral obligation involved in payment of debts. "The dishonesty of foreign debtor governments in dishonoring their notes to the United States es-

established a standard of nullification of obligation which has spread into public and private transactions. Governments act in bad faith to their signatures and their responsibilities. Their example has been widely copied. The insecurity of money obligations dates from the first repudiation of the international debts."

Effect on World Relations
Where the Chicago Tribune applies the effect of nonpayment to internal and private transactions, the Salt Lake City Tribune applies it to the field of international relations, in the following argument:

"When debtor nations assume to dictate the full terms of settlement of their obligations, they court termination of the mutual considerations of international relationships. In this philosophy, the United States is compelled to review its international position. Can the United States, as a self-respecting power, continue relations of trust with powers which have repudiated their trusts?"

"Obviously, the United States must alter its course of friendly co-operation, must give more concern to national welfare, and must ultimately conclude that powers which have proved themselves unworthy should be not trusted. It must confine its international efforts to those powers which are striving for the same ideal, an ideal that cannot be established in default and defiance. Besides this the collection of war debts is relatively unimportant, for the premiums of civilization must accrue to honest understanding and fair dealing, both of which are rejected in repudiation."

Justice of Debts Upheld

On the other side of the fence the Boise Idaho Daily Statesman grants that the above newspapers have said, and adds a "but." From the pen of Mr. Irving W. Hart, editor, comes the statement: "There should be no admission, tacit or otherwise, from the United States Government that debtor nations are not under sacred obligations to repay in full their war debts. But there is ample evidence that these debts now constitute one of the obstacles to world economic recovery; and the administration, apparently proceeding on this theory, is entirely consistent in seeking to exchange trade benefits in return for drastic debt reduction."

"There often comes a time in the relationship between debtor and creditor when it becomes obvious that the creditor must agree to revision of the contract, not because the debt was not honestly incurred, but because the welfare of both demands it."

Mr. Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star puts the same argument tersely. "As to the justice of the debts owed this nation by various

European creditors, there can be no question. They are just debts.

"But that is aside from the point. It is not only quite probable now, but certain, the bulk of these debts will never be paid. The time has come to approach the subject in a rational and reasonable way, accept facts as they are and make the best of the situation that will lead to a general world settlement of outstanding differences."

"With the debt settlement there should come likewise disarmament and a settlement of the sharp economic questions that are disturbing world trade. The American people will expect nothing short of complete world accord."

"No Dishonor as Yet"

The Deseret News, Salt Lake City, takes the position that since there has been no repudiation, there has been no dishonor as yet, and that an uncompromising attitude on the part of the United States would be responsible for bringing repudiation about.

Writes Mr. Joseph J. Cannon, editor: "The policy of this paper has been that no debt payment can practically be expected, except by compromise, and that in such case the sensible thing to do is to make the best deal we can with the debtor nations and wipe the balance off our books. If we compel Great Britain to repudiate, we have started debt repudiation in a very large way in the world—an attitude of mind which is all too common at the present time."

"It is unthinkable," comes from Mr. E. F. Crane of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, "that the United States should refuse to recognize the financial difficulties under which most of the debtor nations are struggling. . . . Settlements should be based on a lump sum which will permanently close the whole debt question in as short a time as possible. Such a settlement would be the greatest single impetus toward world-wide recovery of anything which could happen."

The question of these "financial difficulties" is the issue of whether or not there is a difference between domestic debts and debts due from foreign countries. Mr. Frank M. Sparks writes for the Michigan Grand Rapids Herald, of which he is editor: "This newspaper has consistently opposed the cancellation of debts and has consistently argued that debts owed to the United States Government are no different than the debts owed by individuals or by this newspaper; that, therefore, they should be paid."

Mr. F. D. Lambright, editor of the Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune takes essentially the same position. He compares the United States as international creditor to any domestic private creditor "who, in great need of funds, would release competent debtors from payment of due, past due and future obligations, merely for sentimental reasons, and thus be regarded as a moron. The United States," he writes, "should not be ready voluntarily to assume that rôle."

Loans Made in Credits

On the opposite side of this argument is presented the now well-known formula for transferring sums of money across international borders. Mr. Graham Sanford, editor of the Reno, Nev., Evening Gazette, takes this side of the debate. "An important element which must not be overlooked in the international debt situation is that these debts are for goods and not for money that was actually transported across the seas. When the borrowers contracted these debts they received credits and not cash. These credits were then used in buying American goods. However, we decline to be paid in goods. To accept goods in return would further paralyze our already

suffering industries and there is not enough cash in all the world, as it will accumulate in trade and treasury balances in normal times, for some debtors to settle within anything like a measurable period.

"Largely because of this America recognized the principle of 'ability to pay' when the original debts were scaled down in the years following the war. Now we are confronted with the necessity of scaling them down again. And if we do it will not be because they are not honestly owing to us, because they are. We would simply be acting like any merchant or banker with judgement-proof or broken debtors."

The Cincinnati Times-Star, through its editor, Mr. Hubert Taft, also points out that where a domestic creditor can be paid without harm to himself, an international creditor nation may be hurt by the payment of huge sums. "The Times-Star," he says, "has never been able to see any reality in the insistent claim for payment of the war debts, real or so-called. This is not because we question the justice of the payment, but because there is no form in which payment can be made without doing the people of the United States more harm than the Americans have held to the idea of payment chiefly for reasons of policy. A more courageous treatment of the question would have caused us to forget a claim that could not be collected years ago."

Collections Hamper Sales

Mr. R. J. Dunlap, editor of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, puts forward a similar argument. "What we collect on debts subtracts from what we can sell abroad. . . . The original funding agreements of the war debts have in general become unworkable. This is not that the debts are impossible of payment. Given the creditor position of the United States, this country must either import more than it exports, or else give up the debts. . . . For a good many years to come, this country must expect to have certain fundamental industries dependent on foreign markets. It will therefore ameliorate the condition to scale down the war debts and allow a greater stability of international exchange."

Both revisionist newspapers and those favoring payment in full are found linking reduction of European armaments to the debt question. Mr. E. L. Leibelmer, editor of the (Butte) Montana Standard, writes that "this nation has no Shylock qualities or propensities; but these debtors must be convinced that their debts cannot be added to the tax burden of the American people without compensating benefits." In these, he includes tariff agreements and rehabilitation of silver. Many other newspapers include in this category reduction of arms.

The Chicago Daily News, through its editor, Mr. Charles H. Dennis, suggests revision of the war debts on the basis of their present worth. The revision to be followed by a cash settlement on that basis, as modified by negotiated international agreements covering reduction of armaments and other far-reaching economic benefits, by which the United States would be advanced advantageously along with the world at large."

Arms and Capacity to Pay

Those who stand for payment in full go further, and point out Europe's armament budgets as evidence of capacity to pay. From the Bismarck (N. Dak.) Tribune, Mr. K. W. Simons, editor, comes the statement that "the debt issue should be treated as a practical problem. If it appears that the debtors are and will continue to be unable to pay, adjustments should be made. If, on the other hand, refusal to pay

means merely unwillingness to pay, no concessions should be made. As long as France, England and other nations continue to engage in armament races there is no good reason to believe they cannot pay substantially more than they now are attempting to do.

"The United States should avoid further reason for Europe to classify it as a 'sucker nation.' A few papers pursue this argument still further. Writes Mr. Bruce A. Gustin, an editorial writer of the Denver Post: "When our allies were borrowing billions of dollars from us—and they were borrowing to save their own bacon and not to save us—they agreed to repay that money and to pay 5 per cent interest. There was no hint their indebtedness to us was to be any different from any private debt."

"If European countries cannot pay now what they owe us, that is no justification for cancellation. They may be able to pay next year or five years hence. The very existence of these debts is the most effective insurance that can be given against another world war. While European nations are indebted to us and trying to beat us out of the billions of dollars honestly due us, we surely won't be foolish enough to lend them more billions to stage another war."

Essentially the same argument comes from Mr. Louis Levant, publisher of the Wichita (Kansas) Beacon. "It is as certain that President Roosevelt will not urge debt cancellation as it is that Europe has no intention of discharging her obligations. . . . This situation, may of course, prove fortunate. Let the United States take the position of the creditor toward the individual who wishes on notes at his bank and refuses to pay his bills for merchandise. Thus an ear deaf and cold will be turned to Europeans at our doors, begging Uncle Sam to finance another foreign war."

Difficulties in Transfer

Those newspapers, on the other hand, do not link disarmament with debts, and regard them as separate questions, go back to the impossibility of getting the debt payments across national boundaries as sufficient reason for revision. "Collection (in full) is impossible," says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "Even if they wished to raise the money by taxation, it would be impossible for them to transmit it to us. There is not enough gold in the world to pay the bill. . . . We will not take securities. Foreign nations in New York dropped . . . to zero in 1932. . . . We will not take services. Tourist travel has fallen off. We have restricted immigration and thereby cut off immigrant remittances. We have subsidized shipping so that our goods will be carried in American bottoms."

"Finally, and most important, we will not take goods. By increasing our tariff in 1922, in 1930 and 1932, we have closed our door."

Two other revisionist papers meet squarely the argument that holding out for payment will act as a deterrent to war in future. They believe that it is not by holding out, but by taking our war loss now that the American people will become sufficiently impressed with the futility of financing future European wars.

Writes the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier-Express: "The billions which we loaned to European nations for war purposes and the payment which we are in effect already asked to forgo, can be charged up to experience, with the hope that never again will we be so foolish. Those billions were lost in the destruction they helped to cause."

Lesson Against Future Wars

Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, writes, "I am of the opinion that . . . if it teaches us a lesson which will hereafter keep us out of any such trap as that in which we have been caught, our loss will not be without compensation."

A final group of papers turns from economic arguments to the field of politics, to find reasons why the debts should be reduced. Says the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Daily Argus-Leader, "The United States has been

extraordinarily lenient already and it seems that further concessions on our part should not be necessary.

"Yet wrapped in the whole problem is a political angle that cannot be ignored. It is politically unpopular in the United States to suggest either reduction or cancellation. It is politically unpopular abroad to pay in full or in part. Government leaders in both countries are virtually obligated to consider the sentiments of their people, and the result is an unpleasant impasse, productive of much ill-will. What we need, it seems, is a solution that would appear to be a cancellation abroad and a payment in full here. As that seems impossible, the next best thing from a practical viewpoint is a modified settlement."

Mr. George F. Milton, editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, takes the same position. "It seems likely that, from an economic standpoint, it will be almost impossible to expect European governments, particularly those of the continent, to continue payment to us. But even if there is economic possibility of some of them doing so, the public mind of most of the European peoples has become so fixed with the belief that there is no justice or equity to such payments that this is a definite controlling fact, regardless of economic competence."

(The remainder of the replies will appear in a subsequent issue.)

Roosevelt Studies Debt Compromises

(Continued from Page 1)

In case in two long discussions this week, the conferees are now passing to the consideration of various potential solutions. Initial queries for any suggestions rests on the British delegation, headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Sir Ronald Lindsay. The United States, as the creditor power, remains in a listening capacity. No suggestions will emanate from Mr. Acheson and his Treasury assistants, although at a later stage President Roosevelt is expected to intervene freely in discussing and shaping solutions.

Bridge For Next Payment

Though the debts discussions are opening slowly on a leisurely schedule, close observers are convinced that by Dec. 15, when the next installment falls due a bridge will have been built, both over the embarrassing question of default or token payment on that date, and leading to an ultimate solution.

There is a growing realization here that quite apart from technical aspects in international finance, the debts problem is largely a question of public opinion on the two sides of the Atlantic.

The British Government, and to a greater extent France, are endeavoring to persuade their citizens that some form of compromise payment is preferable to continued default. The United States has an identical problem, for since total payment is ruled out by all practical observers, even in Congress, the choice is between compromise or default.

Ally in Public Opinion

In the reparation of public opinion in the United States, the greatest ally President Roosevelt has is the leadership of the responsible press—a fact which he recognized this week by appealing to Washington correspondents for abstention from sensational speculation on the debts talks.

And the nation's press, as is fully shown by the collections of views presented in The Christian Science Monitor, is prepared to cooperate. More, the chief guides of editorial opinion are prepared to go even farther than the President has so far announced that he is going in the educational campaign which is necessary before the country will agree politically to sharp revision.

The quiet, businesslike atmosphere of the debt talks has seldom been paralleled in international negotiations in Washington. Ballyhoo, which generally surrounds any foreign delegation here, is totally absent.

Mission Not Spectacular
Sir Frederick Leith-Ross is sticking strictly to business and a quiet

mingling in the activity of the capital. He found time, for instance, to attend and exclaim at a World's Series baseball game. There is nothing spectacular about this mission, but its effectiveness cannot be denied.

That Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, or other more notable negotiators were not sent is today a source of immense gratification to British circles here. At last, they feel, an Anglo-American discussion has got off on the right foot. Where the path will lead nobody today confidently forecasts but of changing national opinion there is not the least doubt, and if there were, the current symposium in these columns would dispel it—as close observers in Treasury and Department of State recognize.

Good Roads Men Urge Highways Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 14.—Resolutions expressing confidence in the NRA and urging the establishment of a department of highways with a Secretary of Highways in the President's Cabinet were adopted in the closing session of the United States Good Roads Association convention here yesterday.

Diversion of gasoline taxes for purposes other than highways was protested. The organization petitioned Congress to make appropriations for the construction of two military highways. One would reach from Muscle Shoals to Mobile, in Alabama; the other from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico terminating in Jefferson County, Texas.

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Progress in Education

Chinese College Life

Students Adjust Themselves to Changing Customs

By TEH-CHEN TANG
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest differences between American college life and Chinese college life is that the American college students confine themselves mostly to campus activities while the Chinese university youth participate also in social and political movements.

The difference is due to environmental factors. This country is more or less stabilized, while in China, a political, industrial and cultural revolution is taking place. The United States is a perfectly independent country, while China is bound by all kinds of unequal treaties with foreign powers. There is no foreign aggression in the United States, while China is facing the Japanese. Chinese boys and girls now in college are brought up under this abnormal condition. They are at the crossroads.

In China, college and universities can be divided into three categories. They are missionary, public and private. Roughly speaking, students in missionary schools are more religious-minded. The average of living lean more to the western type. In private institutions, students are moderate in their thinking and living. They strive, so to speak, at the medium, whereas in government schools students are more liberal-minded. They enjoy a greater degree of academic freedom.

In schools established by foreign missionaries, English is better taught than in private and public schools. The curricula among the three are approximately the same. The majority of them pattern after the American educational system.

English is a required subject in all colleges in China. A student must pass his English and Chinese examinations, besides other subjects, before he can be admitted to college. Natural sciences and social sciences are comparatively new to the Chinese—having been introduced into China not more than 30 years ago. There are not very many Chinese textbooks on such subjects yet—although there are quite a few translations now. English textbooks are used whenever there are no Chinese equivalents. In order to pursue their college studies, the Chinese students have to take English seriously.

Chinese college life may be divided into two categories: campus activities and outside activities. The former includes their social life, the relations with the school authorities and their forms of recreations. The latter refers to their participation in various social, political and patriotic activities.

Choose Own Professors
An average American college student may be shocked to learn that Chinese students very often pick their own professors. There has developed since the student movement in 1919 a so-called "select-own-instructor-movement." Chinese students demand a voice in deciding the appointments, reappointments and discharges of their professors.

They argue that the merits and demerits of their instructors have a direct influence on their knowledge. This movement is very popular—it varies only in degrees among the three types of schools.

Chinese students participate in faculty meetings. They insist they must have a voice in deciding the affairs of the school with which they are vitally concerned. They explain that there would be no satisfactory results unless the student body understands the school and cooperates with it whole-heartedly.

It is not uncommon to find student representatives sitting among departmental meetings—i. e., the Department of Economics, Political Science, Biology, Chemistry, etc.—presenting the students' point of view to the faculty members. Sometimes they demand the abolishment of certain measures which they think are detrimental to the benefit of the students. Sometimes they ask for the offering of certain additional courses which they deem necessary. They propose, oppose and vote.

Social Life
Social life between men and women occupies a less important place in Chinese colleges than it does in the United States. In the first place, coeducation was not introduced into China until about 10 years ago. Secondly, the social barrier between the two sexes has not been completely done away with. The old Chinese idea of relations between young men and women is embodied in the following proverb: "Men and women in giving and receiving must not approach each other." With the coming of western ideas, this dogma is gradually losing influence. College boys and girls in China are no longer afraid of approaching each other.

As a matter of fact, it is surprising to find how "modernized" and westernized the Chinese youth have become in their contacts with their opposite sex. Nowadays, they "date," they go to shows, they throw parties, they hike, and they go to picnics together.

In their social interminglings, there is a strange mixture of western atmosphere and Oriental ideas. They are more reserved. They enjoy the occasion but they know when and where to stop.

Since "dating" is a recent importation to China, there are certain marked differences. The Chinese college boys, in nine cases out of ten, take the initiative. They almost always pay all the bills. They don't ask a girl for a date tonight. They simply ask if the girl would like to go to the show or would like to attend a special occasion. The rest, like "eats," are understood and taken for granted. Taxis are still a novelty in China, except in Shanghai. They ride either on rickshaws, buses or street cars. Sometimes, when on an outing, they cycle. Bicycles are just as popular in China as automobiles are over here.

dormitories, and dining halls are provided. There are practically no rooming and boarding houses, in the American sense. Chinese students seldom chew gum or eat candy when attending class. Even fewer indulge in that habit while they are on the street. Girls seldom smoke. If they do smoke, they smoke indoors. Even at that, they would be the talk of the school!

It is fun for a Chinese student to see American coeds powdering their face in the classroom and boys combing their hair. The Chinese coeds never powder in class. The way American boys and girls sit would also be interesting to their Oriental brethren. Chinese girls almost always sit in the front rows. They seldom raise questions in class, as the girl students do in the United States.

Club Meetings
Social gatherings of boys and girls are often in the form of club meetings. By that, I mean that a biology club, chemistry club, journalism club, or the like, holds social meetings on weekends, instead of fraternity formal or sorority informal. These socials usually consist of short talks, music, games and refreshments. They are never held in the form of dinner dances, and social meetings are rarely held in hotels or cafés. Instead, they are usually held in the college-social hall.

Strange as it may seem, no chaparrons need be present in these social meetings. In fact, the average Chinese college student rarely knows what "chaparrons" really means and why one should be necessary. Ten or 11 o'clock is usually the required time for parties to "break up." Tea or cold "soft" drinks are served. Except in the case of parties given by faculty members, expenses for the socials are usually defrayed from dues paid by members.

Campus politics is also a favorite hobby among "ambitious" politicians. The Chinese colleges, too, have their own Student Self-Government Associations. They take care of their own dining halls, their own dormitories and their own communications—many campuses are situated at the outskirts of cities. They travel back and forth by buses. They have their own "civil" courts. They look after their own affairs.

Student Elections
Student elections, however, are not so colorful as in American colleges. Trying to run a campaign openly for student president or other positions is considered a disgrace by the Chinese students. The Chinese take for granted that one would be elected if he is really the most capable. He need not wage any platform. The candidates for all offices are nominated first by the Class Representative Meeting. The ballots are distributed to each room. A genuine signature of the voter is all that is required. There seldom is any "ghost-voting."

The Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association are also popular in missionary colleges. They are run practically on the same scale as they are in the United States. The recent tendency is to amalgamate the two into one, which has led to the coeducational institution, by the name of Christian Fellowship. Besides enriching the religious life among the students and faculties, the Fellowship also devotes their attention to improving the religious and social life of the working class.

Nearly all majors of each department form a club of their own. They are like the engineering clubs, agricultural clubs, etc., in American universities. Their programs include public lectures, visitations, researches and socials. Some of the honorary Greek letter societies of this country have chapters in China. Chinese students participate in forensic activities. They have their dramatic clubs—classical, English and vernacular. They give public performances and also charge slight admissions. They have their own bands and orchestras. They attend choral and Chinese operas. They organize their own glee clubs and other societies. They publish student weeklies and yearbooks. They elect "queens." They have compulsory military training, like the R. O. T. C. in the United States. They have their homecoming days, some call them Alumni Days. And upper classmen, especially sophomores, even have freshmen!

Sports
Sports hold an important part in Chinese college life. Many forms of western sports have been adopted by the Chinese youth. They play soccer, basketball, volleyball, tennis, baseball, hockey, handball, ping-pong, badminton, horse-shoe, and ice hockey. They participate in track and field sports, ice skating, swimming, cross-country runs, cycling and what not. Nevertheless, American football is still a novelty in the Orient, partly because the game is too expensive and partly because it is too strenuous.

They have their national meets, sectional meets, provisional or state meets, and city track and field meets. Nearly every school participates in intercollegiate sports. On their own campuses they have interclass competitions and intramural sports. Yells and songs are considered an integral part of intercollegiate games. Most of the college yells are borrowed from the United States. Hero worship is also found.

Students working their way through school are still uncommon. In the first place, there are not very many jobs provided for the students. They are considered the highest class of people in China. A drug store or a restaurant would never dare to hire a college student. However, there often are jobs on the campus provided for the self-help students. They are mainly in the form of typing, stenographing and other light work. Many students, however, prefer to work for a year or two before they continue their schooling.

Chinese students do not enjoy such a variety of amusements. Dancing is becoming more popular among the

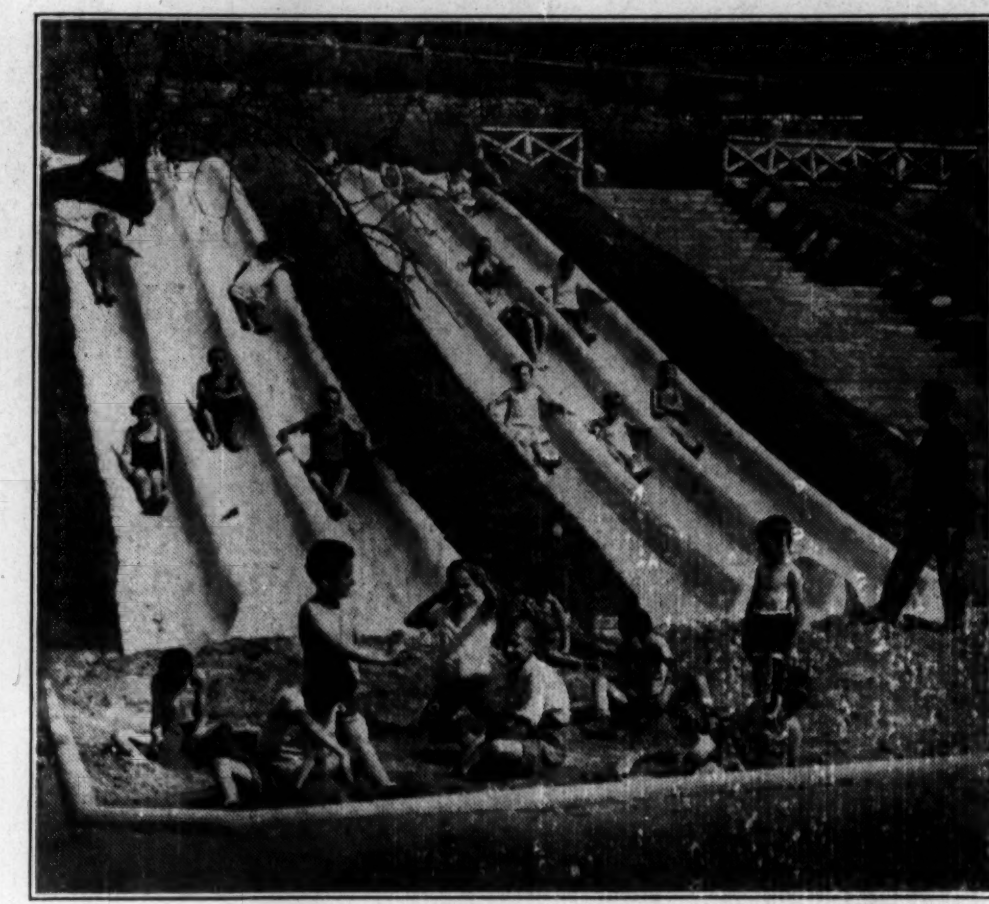
well-to-do class. Dancing parties on the campus are rare, though, except those given in some faculty homes. Western music—especially jazz—is also gaining popularity. Some, however, still cling to the classical Chinese instruments. Students cannot afford to buy American-made radios because of the high gold exchange. Instead, phonographs are taking their place. It is not uncommon to find in a student dormitory one record playing "Farewell to Arms" and another playing an old Peking opera record.

The majority of the students are fond of American movies. There are, on the average, four or five talkie houses in big cities like Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Peiping and Hankow. Many students follow the movie theme songs and other song hits closely. Two weeks after Kate Smith's "Hello Everybody" was shown in Peiping, or other cities, the melody "Twenty Million People" would be on the lips of the movie

The Chinese students take an active part in patriotic activities and social service. They realize that their country is now facing the most serious national crisis. They organize various kinds of patriotic movements in order to do their share. Being selective intellectuals, they give public lectures on the street, in the country and to the peasants. They raise money to send comforts to their fellow defenders. They join the volunteer corps. They do whatever they can to help their country.

Neither do they forget their fellow countrymen who are illiterate and less fortunate. They organize night schools, they sponsor night relief, they participate in the mass education movement and they organize workmen centers. Most of the programs are either carried on by the Student Self-Government Association or the Christian Fellowships.

More Serious-Minded
Chinese students are more serious-minded. Not very many can go to college. In fact, only one out of a thousand ever has a chance. Many come from moderate families. They know why they are going to a university. Due to outside environment, many students take economics, political science and sociology. Social sciences are more popular among the present-age Chinese. Natural sci-



TOBOGGANING IS AS POPULAR HERE AS EVERYWHERE
Children of One of the Civic Kindergartens in Budapest

ences and medicine are also favorite subjects.

Chinese college life, after all, is not widely different from American college life in substance. The Chinese youth, however, have to adjust themselves to the new conditions and original Chinese ideas. They are now in the process of changing. As to how far they will go in adopting western ways, only the future can tell.

They All Join the Glee Club

What Wins These Elementary Schoolboys?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

HOME, home on the range. The voices of the glee club boys rang out and carried the audience along with the swing and the rhythm the singers put into the song.

"Where the deer and the antelope play" The boys were in the song "clear to their toes" and seemed to visualize the cowboy following along the trail with the measured movement of the horse.

All of these 138 boys in the Haven Elementary School in Evanston, Ill., choose to belong to the glee club because they "enjoy" it. When they appear before audiences dressed in the long white pants and white shirts, and even when they practice twice a week at school, it is refreshing to see the enthusiasm and earnestness of the singers.

Although just at the difficult age when their voices are changing, the boys keep on singing, because the director, Miss Mary Kess, thinks it is not a good plan to let them get out of the singing habit at this period. Many of them never come back to music, she said, if allowed to drift away.

Keep Them Singing
"We keep them singing," Miss Kess continued, "by placing each one on a lower part as his voice begins to go down. Some voices move all the way from first tenor to second bass in a year's time. This means a complete change of songs every half year, because it is easier to learn new songs than to unlearn the parts mastered in the old ones." What are some of the methods used in this glee club which make it so successful and in such demand for public performances at conventions of the Progressive Education Association, the National Education Association, and meetings of various clubs?

The boys themselves say they choose the glee club because "We like the kind of songs we sing," or "We like the way the club is run," or "We like the way the teacher trains us," or "It's a good experience to appear in public."

"Boys like to produce different effects in their singing," said Miss Kess, who has discovered what elements in songs appeal to boys. Bells tolling, for instance, or a boat sailing out of a harbor, or the galloping of horses, or echoes of horns—all arouse their interest.

Like a Game
"When the melody in a song shifts from one part to another, as from second tenor to second bass, or from first tenor to first bass, the boys especially like it. To them, this is something like playing a game, and they like the 'give and take' idea. Basketball would not be so much fun if the same boy always threw all the shots. So in singing, when the lead idea is present, the boys enjoy it most."

In learning a new song, the boys first read the text. Before they learned "Home on the Range," they talked about life on the range, about the man who sings as he rides along the trail, and they discussed enough of the background of ranch life to make the song interesting. Then the words were read in unison, so that the boys were all doing the thing together from the start. Then with the resonant and energetic "sing" from the director, they are off on their practice period without piano accompaniment.

What They Sing
"If the text is not worth talking about and thinking about, then we don't choose that song," Miss Kess remarked. Some of the songs most successfully taught this year are, "How Can I Leave Thee," "Marianina," "I-Sa-le-I," "Deep River," "Waken Lords and Ladies," "Home on the Range," "Gospel Train," "Brahms Lullaby," "Hunting Chorus," "Carroll Crown," and "God Be in My Aid."

Mr. G. A. Grant-Scheffer, a composer, has visited the Haven Boys' Glee Club a number of times and has made a special effort to write songs which appeal to boys. His book "School Songs for Junior High Boys' Chorus" mentions the glee club in its preface and is used along with "Twice Five," a song book published by C. G. Birchard & Co., and "Second Chorus Book for Boys," compiled by Ella M. Probst and J. Victor Berquist.

But aside from all of the singing the boys like the "business way" in which the club is carried on. A board of directors chosen from the boys together with the elected president and other officers manage the discipline. They take care of any gum-chewers, slackers or candy eaters, and if the worst comes to the worst, see that such undesirable are expelled. The big social event of the year is the spring banquet given in the school cafeteria for the "dads."

The Parent

On Reading Aloud to the Child

La Jolla, Calif.

Dear Parent Column:

The question has been raised in the Parents' Column as to whether reading aloud to children weakens their own ability to read; one correspondent, at least, found that to be the case with her little daughter. Perhaps my own experience, and my experience with my three sons, may help to answer the question.

When I was a child, one of my delights at home was my father's reading, of a Sunday afternoon, sometimes to my brother and myself, sometimes to my brother alone or to my mother and aunt, and at other times I listened, and I still recall much of value and beauty, as well as much that was delightfully funny, that he read. My aunt, too, used to read poetry to us, while we listened enthralled, and it was thanks to her that I learned what so many children seem to have missed, that poetry is not merely a school exercise, but is to be read for pleasure; and I used to read aloud to each other any verse that had especially pleased either of us. My mother used to read to us of an evening books which she wished us to know, and which she rightly judged we would not read alone. None of this reading interfered with our ability to read to ourselves or aloud.

From the time that each of my three sons was ready to enjoy a Mother Goose jingle, while looking at Blanche Fisher's delightful pictures, I read to them. In spite of dire warnings that they would never learn to read independently, the oldest boy was "reading mentally" and without being taught, while still in kindergarten. In this past summer, his fifteenth, what time his other interests allow, he reads to himself and he and I read aloud to each other, while some mechanical task goes forward. The second son's experience was quite different. He was so long in learning to read in school, that I should have been concerned about it, had not his teachers been untroubled and reassuring. On the other hand, the poetry, and history, which he easily persuaded me to read to him, carried him forward in his studies in school. It was in the last two elementary grades that he discovered how to read, and now, the two processes, reading silently, and listening, are to him equally delightful resources. The third boy early discovered that reading to himself was as feasible as being read to, and both afford him satisfaction.

I do not believe that reading aloud to children needs to take from their ability to learn to read and to enjoy it; I do believe that being read to is a home privilege that every child has a right to enjoy. (Mrs.) I. U. B.

Teachers who have advised parents to read to their children have done so because in some cases a child who has been read to is impatient with the more elementary books that are within his reading ability. "Read to me," he says, "nothing." He will not make the effort to gain practice through reading simple little stories suited to his grade. If a parent is aware of this and consistently encourages him to do his share of the reading aloud, he will help of his unlimited Marvellous Service can read the kinds of things he so enjoys.

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joys hearing, the child is bound to be enriched by the literary environment thus provided.—Editor.]

Bringing More Music Into Young Lives
York, Penna.

Dear Parents:
Our Parent Columns are always read by me with great interest, being a mother, and a teacher for many years. I have always loved children, and began teaching music in our neighborhood when 14 years old. Having now passed my jubilee year and loving children so much more since knowing the love of our Father-Mother God, I am teaching piano to 55 students each week, beside sponsoring a Juvenile Music Club of 114 children from 5 to 12 years and a Junior Study Club of 36 students from 13 to 19 years.

So many interesting situations arise in teaching individuals as well as classes, that maybe some mother would like to read of them. I have been helped so many times through reading "Our Column," that I should like to contribute my part in gratitude.

In teaching little ones their notes, I use cardboard dots of many colors on a large wooden staff with painted lines and clef signs. In problems of rhythm, we bounce balls and march or skip, or play swing, and wind wheels with arm motions. Love makes all things new and refreshing to the children coming in tired from school. One little 6-year-old came with evidence of tears in his face. After a happy little talk, I gathered him and the two others of his class to the piano, and played an original little melody illustrating the talk. He broke away, ran to his mother, and said with shining face, "Mother, my foot doesn't hurt at all."

Two sisters in their teens came to the studio after a strenuous day in school, ready to pout and find fault with every necessary demand in the lesson. After having them rest in deep wicker chairs, giving them glasses of cool water, talking cheerfully about the youth of the great composers, I was happy to see them relax, and they soon were asking how soon they might play the lesson they had prepared.

In large groups of as many as 36 club children I have organized a rhythmic orchestra and a chorus. We also have a little symphony orchestra of 24 children. These groups always have important places on the National Music Week programs.

With older students, I use two pianos, sections with two, four, or six playing in ensemble. This is a great incentive to increased practice. A card for each student is tacked on the wall, and a star is placed there each week denoting the number of hours of study during the week. Clipping pictures and pictures from the Monitor are tacked on the studio wall and are enjoyed by parents as well as the children. My "reward star" comes from some students who unconsciously call me "mother." I am filled with days of loving activity shared with my daughter, while Wednesday night and Sunday are special times, for I am organist in our church. I do hope someone may find loving encouragement through my letter. (Mrs.) M. E. R.

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The Principal of the School, at the Entrance of the Safety Zone, Urging Passing Motorists to Drive in and Give Students a Lift

School Works Out 'Thumbing' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAST spring members of the school board of the Goose Creek independent school district found themselves with near traffic accidents in front of their school, caused by students "thumbing" rides to their homes in Baytown and Goose Creek, two towns of about 5000 population in East Harris County. The students attended Robert E. Lee High School, located about half way between the two towns.

So Supt. W. R. Smith invited each class of students to elect a student delegate to a general conference. Out of that conference grew a plan for organized "thumbing" of rides for the students. This is believed to be the first school to take advantage of

passing traffic according to a definite plan.

This plan in practice has the double advantage of slowing down traffic as it passes the school, and obtains rides for the students. A system of five signs has been placed on the roads leading to the school. The first reads: "School Zone. Drive Slow." The next invites, "Let Us Ride?" The third promises, "We Won't Overload Your Car." The fourth urges, "Drive in Safety Zone." And the fifth sign, portable, suggests, "Safety Zone. Drive In."

"We are well pleased with the system," Principal R. B. Sparks declared. "The students and motorists are cooperating beautifully. Motorists from all over the nation stop, as well as trucks, buses, jitneys, touring

cars, and ice trucks, to give the students a lift."

"We worked out the system as a safety measure, and I believe it will continue to work," Superintendent Smith said. "The district has four school buses, but they are busy until late in the afternoon transporting students who live eight and ten miles from the school."

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Modernism Goes Classic

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

IN 1928-29 New York was invited to the Exposition of Art in Trade, staged by R. H. Macy & Co. It differed from the pioneer show by Lord & Taylor three years earlier inasmuch as it comprised the work of many countries, including current American design, which in the meantime had become important. To one who has watched closely the progress of the contemporary movement, the present exhibition at Macy's of 30 interiors is a striking epitome of what has been happening since then and a clarification of trends which will probably control the future.

The thesis is "classic modernism," a term signifying that the periods may meet and dwell together in harmony; that old-time backgrounds may enhance modern furniture; and that likewise modern backgrounds may set off traditional styles. W. and J. Sloane, in the "House of Today" (reviewed on this page on August 26) related classical backgrounds to modern decoration. Macy has in most cases used contemporary backgrounds and skillfully sprinkled a few fine old pieces of furniture into the midst of new forms, textiles and color arrangements. Whatever specific expression it may take, classic modernism (called also neo-classicism) has the vivacious characteristics of a family in which at least three generations live together, the grandparents contributing anecdotes of the past; the parents, comments on life as large; and youth, revolution!

The Suburban House

The major features of the show are a suburban house with seven rooms and a porch; a pent house designed for formal living and containing six rooms; and two bachelor apartments, one for "Her" and one for "Him," each made up of a combination living and bedroom, so furnished as to justify entertaining; a dressing room and bath, and a kitchenette.

Certain themes developed in these interiors are of outstanding interest, either because they offer to modern ways of living attractive suggestions or because they express novel aesthetic ideas. One example, for instance, just within the threshold of the Suburban House a special relationship between three rooms, the solarium, the living room and the dining room. These are separated only by part-way walls, in some cases constructed of glass, in others of very thin wood, which tell the story of spaces individualized for particular uses but which nevertheless give the feeling of one huge apartment available for entertaining. Between the solarium and the living room a very large aquarium is employed as a partial screen.

A second idea is the use in these rooms of quarter-circle and semi-circular forms. In the living room two quarter-round couches are placed symmetrically in front of the fireplace, with a space between them, on a half-round rug, whose curving white band seems to mark off their position.

The shape of the rug in the dining room is also a half-circle and on it stands a unique table of the same form: its flat side is drawn straight across a long window and its curved dimension accommodates four chairs. This interesting design made up of various broken arcs is enhanced by the reflection of the dining table in the great unframed over-mantel mirror in the living room.

The color schemes in this house have been worked out with originality and charm. To begin with, the solarium repudiates the garish hues which so often make a sun parlor intolerable. It is done in gray, black, pale yellow and off-white so one knows that when the sun shines into it there will be shadow, too.

The living room and dining room develop subtly the same scheme. Indeed, this range of soft tones is continuous throughout the house. The walls of the master bedroom, for instance, are covered with chartreuse silk, the rug is chartreuse, white and henna, and leads logically toward the unusually attractive bathroom, which has gray celluloid walls, white porcelain, a henna-colored floor, henna curtains, and towels woven with broad henna stripes.

Pent House

Immediately upon entering the great living room of the pent house—decorated in brownish yellow and white and which contains some fine period pieces interspersed among those of contemporary design—one is conscious of a suffused light, almost like sunshine, which envelops the whole scheme in an atmosphere essentially modern. This continuous band of illumination comes from a cove running around the four walls not far below the ceiling. In front of the French doors is shown a second experiment in lighting, a small table flooded from below in such a manner as to make its glass top luminous.

Originality has employed beauty as a handmaiden in the decoration

of the library, an octagonal room of fine proportions, with an interesting quadrilateral alcove behind the fireplace. The novel use of suede as a wall covering gives dignity to the room and is a splendid foil for the gaudy of book bindings which glow warmly upon shelves built into the cut-off corners.

Yet another fireplace in the dining room reminds us that classic modernism takes account of sentiment. Wood logs and gleaming coals are, indeed, physically unnecessary in a house centrally heated; but the heart has need of warmth also. The fireplace has a green onyx mantelpiece and modern andirons. Chartrreuse and white appear again and cool the glow of rosewood and porphyry furniture.

Father and Son

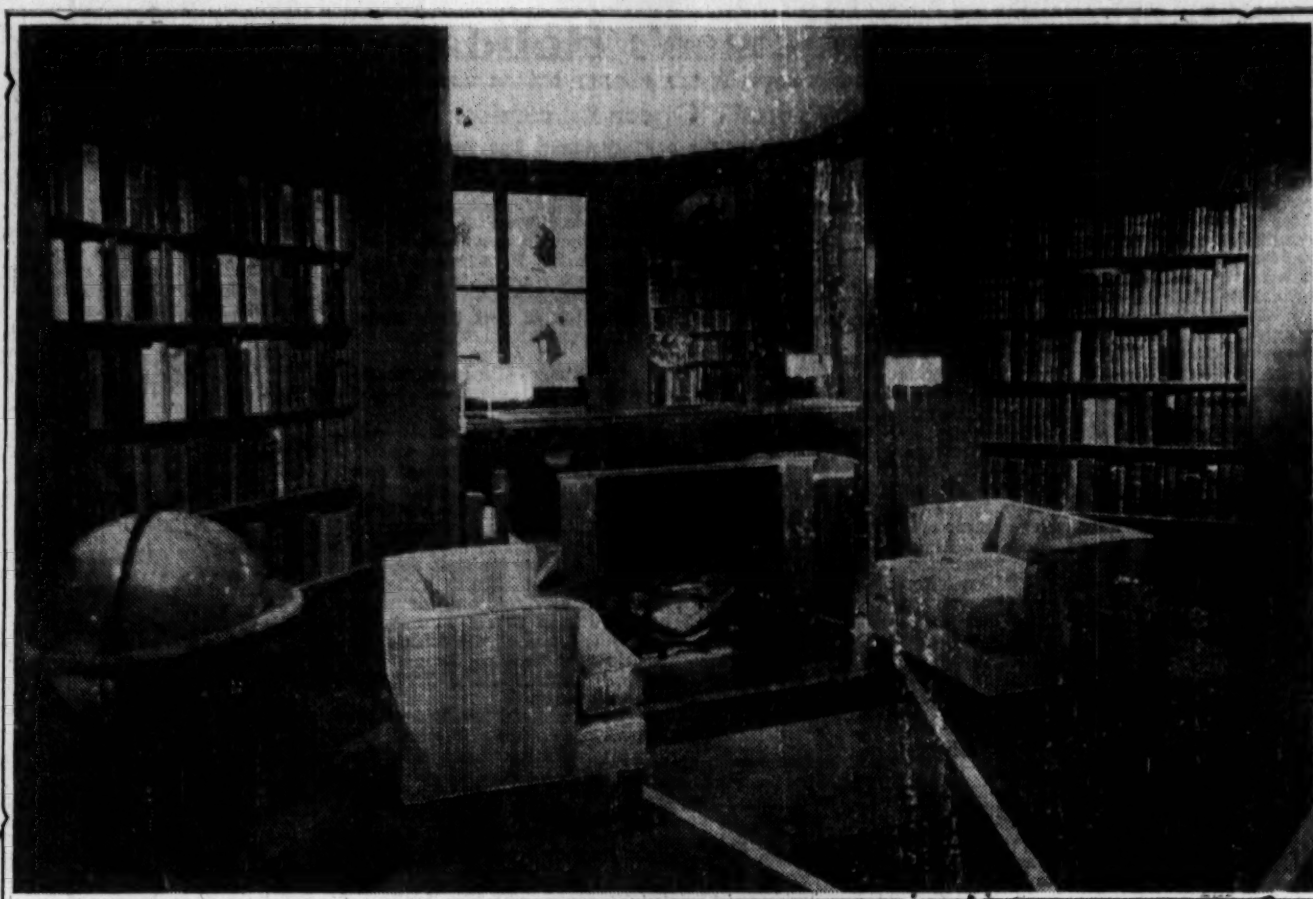
The master's bedroom combines green and blue in a manner which has particular interest for decorators at this moment. Cellophane, which would seem to have invaded previously almost every domestic field, here assumes a new rôle in forming the paneling of a bed built of glass.

The boy's room is made dynamic by scattered scenes of cowboy life sketched on its walls in red crayon by Miss Janet Cornell. Its curtains, upholstery and furniture are red, white and blue, but—probably because of the special proportions in which these colors are combined—they escape the obvious peril of making the room look like an American flag.

Bachelors

One of the clever features of the apartment for the woman bachelor is a spun-glass screen, light blue in color and in two parts, which can close off the alcove where the day-bed stands. The furniture is Biedermeier and the color scheme, blue, eggplant, burgundy, rose-beige and off-white. This changes to silver and turquoise in the bathroom and dressing room. The kitchenette is gay with a linoleum floor in a red-and-white gingham pattern and red enamel ware.

The man's apartment is green, gray and black, accented by glass, chromium and tortoise shell. Leather is used not only for the wall covering, but for the bowls of two lamps. These lamps are black etched with silver lines, and they carry shades of ivory colored wood veneer.



Above—The octagonal library in the penthouse shown by R. H. Macy & Co. The walls are covered with brown suede, the curtains are oyster-colored, and the rug, with its dashing geometric pattern which leads the eye toward the fireplace, built of brass and steel, is chocolate-brown, white and beige. Napoleonic helmets are placed in the niches over the bookshelves, and a four-cornered alcove behind the fireplace adds a pleasant depth to the room.



Below—The boy's room in the penthouse. Red crayon sketches of cowboy life adorn these walls, and rug, curtains, upholstery and chair frames carry out the red, white and blue theme. A blackboard quotes the genius of the room's occupant, "be it mathematical or artistic."

White Jade, and "Mutton-Fat"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Shanghai

OF ALL the jades in China, white is the most common and the cheapest. The curio bazaars of every city in China offer very attractive pieces of carved white jade for 20 cents, while truly handsome objects in this material may be bought for \$2.

Nevertheless, the world fame of Queen Mary's personal collection of

jade soon realizes that there is almost as much variety in it as in the better known green colors.

Really, "Half-Melted Mutton-Fat" The peculiarity of "mutton fat" is that, while all other white jades are opaque, this stone alone is half-transparent, so that one's eye seems to penetrate through the surface into the heart of the stone, which looks as limpid as half-melted fat.

Jade Collecting Itself An Art Loh Tze-kong had many imitators, both contemporary and throughout the century which followed him. Some of these copied not only his style but even his signature, so that forgeries of the master's are not uncommon. These pendants, which

that it never mars the quality of the stone itself.

The supreme touch of Loh Tze-kong's workmanship is most apparent at this point, for the backgrounds of his pendants are exquisitely smooth. No matter how involved may be the outlines of the Chinese writing on the pendant, the background of each letter is perfectly even, with never a ripple to cast shadows on the lovely material. Only the picture itself is slightly shaded, with its own exquisitely dainty shadowing. Here again Loh Tze-kong has no peers, for his pictures are far more intricate and delicate than those of any of his rivals.

These chaste little white rectangles were worn only by the highest court officials and scholars of the Ch'ing dynasty. The more strikingly ornate pendants, now preferred by American women, were chosen as dress ornaments by the high-born women of China.

Next to "mutton fat," the purest

white jade is so white that it scarcely can be distinguished from the white cotton wool in which it is wrapped. Compared with such clean quality, it is seldom one finds white jade that does not seem gray, tan, or muddy, when placed next to such a pure specimen. The gem cutter who finds a perfect stone deliberately subordinates his own art lest he gild the lily, so one never finds deep carving or open work—nothing but the simplest design lightly engraved on the surface of such stones.

Lesser Artists Work Otherwise

Contrariwise, it is often noticed that the more elaborate carving has been done on the most inferior of white jades. It seems as though the carver, knowing that his material was intrinsically almost worthless, has dared attempt the most audacious designs, realizing that if the stone cracked under the strain nothing would be lost except his time. It seems a pity that such extreme efforts have been expended on dusky pieces of white jade. In one case a stone which is of a most unattractive grayish hue has been carved to show a horse standing beneath a tree, each tiny leaf of which has been cut in silhouette against a sky of fleecy white jade clouds. This little picture, which is wrought from one solid piece, holds itself together by veritable threads of jade, so frail that it seems impossible that the work was done by human hand in brittle stone.

As white jade has been a favorite material for bold workmanship, so also, because it comes in huge chunks, it has been used for the creation of large pieces, such as vases, bowls, and statues. One can well understand how Queen Mary must delight in her collection of curios carved from this interesting material.

D. G. B.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

I AM able to give the first details of an important forthcoming exhibition which promises a rare treat for collectors. This attraction is a Queen Anne loan exhibition to be held in London next February in aid of the Y. W. C. A. It follows the successful exhibitions of antiques of the reigns of King Charles II and Queen Elizabeth duly reported on this page.

The Duke of Westminster, I understand, has already promised to lend a house for the display of these relics of the time of "Marlborough and the Reign of Queen Anne" to give the exhibition its full title.

I understand further that Mrs. Winston Churchill, whose husband is descended from the great Duke of Marlborough, has been appointed vice-chairman of the exhibition committee and will shortly convene a meeting of experts, both amateur and professional, to discover the whereabouts of the finest Queen Anne silver, furniture, china, embroidery and other art objects of the period, scattered about English homes all over the country. The committee will then set about the equally important and difficult task of investigating the pieces and persuading the owners of the rarest and finest to lend them for the exhibition.

Britain is rich in treasures of this wonderful period which saw the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was the age of marvelous walnut furniture and chinaware, of lovely porcelain, and quaint and beautiful silver including the famous rat-tail spoon.

It was the age of Queen Anne, which reaped the benefit of the flood of refugee craftsmen following the French Huguenots, the withdrawal becoming effective by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The refugees brought with them to England new ideas in goldsmith's work, silk weaving, lace-making, cabinet-making, porcelain-making, engraving and glass-working, ideas which, it may be confidently asserted, revolutionized the existing English industrial arts.

A Galaxy of Goldsmiths A galaxy of great goldsmiths appeared in London. Their names included Pierre Platel, Pierre Harache, David Williams, Louis Mettayer, Augustin Courtauld—the celebrated maker of silver toys—and Simon Ranin, whose makers' marks are

familiar to collectors of old English silver.

These men, for the first half of the eighteenth century, transformed English goldsmith and silversmith's work, lending refinement and grace to the already fine workmanship. The brightest star in all the galaxy was Paul Lamerie, or de Lamerie, who married Platel's daughter and carried on his business "att ye Golden Ball" in Windmill Street, near the Haymarket and elsewhere in the closing years of the reign of Queen Anne and for many years afterward.

The work of this prolific silversmith, sometimes referred to as "the English Benvenuto Cellini" or "London's greatest goldsmith," has been frequently described on this page. Matchless examples of the work of these and other Queen Anne silversmiths may be looked for at the forthcoming exhibition.

Queen Anne Silver

Plate made during the 12 years of Queen Anne's reign is esteemed as not only combining art and utility but for its form and quality. Queen Anne silver is often massive but simple, perfect in shape and the best of it is free from needless ornament. Decoration, when it is introduced, has more of a renaissance character than the florid style of the late Stuarts. As to quality, the metal has less alloy than most of the silver which preceded it or followed it.

The standard of silver was indeed reduced in 1720 because it was discovered that the high so-called "Britannia" silver of the Queen Anne period—the figure of Britannia being one of the hall-marks—was too pure, that it was too soft, and consequently wore badly. This has not prevented the survival of numerous handsome pieces, including examples of Lamerie's early "Britannia" work.

It is scarcely necessary to add that Queen Anne silver has nothing in common with some of the modern grotesque silver which is sometimes misdescribed as of "Queen Anne pattern."

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Five Points to Be Remembered

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

IN THESE days when so many things are being offered to us in the name of novelties in interior decoration, it is well for us to have a few clear ideas and standards by which to gauge their true artistic value. In a previous article we mentioned five rules which are now repeated here.

1. Conventionalized, or adapted decoration, is safer than realistic. 2. It should fit the purpose or function of an object. 3. It should be adapted to the material of which it is composed. 4. Avoid too much or too little decoration.

5. Avoid that which has an unpleasant or a ludicrous suggestion.

Let us consider these points. The first one advises conventionalized ornament, or ornament adapted or fitted to a surface. A decoration of realistic fish or plates, seemingly jumping to meet the eye, is a violation of this first rule. Today, we prefer conventionalizing such subjects so that they stay on the plate. The floral wall paper, said to be so realistic that a bee would be deceived, belongs in this class; so does the carpet with realistic cabbage roses. The vase bearing on its shoulders realistically modeled apples, grapes and pears, would be better art were this fruit adapted, or conventionalized, so as to seem a part of the surface.

The second rule is that decoration should seem to fit the purpose or function of the object. Here would come sofa pillows having rosettes and other incrustations non-conducive to repose. Crocheted wool morninggowns lashed to the side of a flyswatter, seem, somehow, at variance with its purpose.

The gilded rolling-pin which supported button hooks and the chopping bowl which bore a poor painting may each have served a purpose, but it seems as though they had strayed too far afield in the process. Coming down to the present time, does the candle decorated with sealing-wax, or, worse still, the ornamented skewer masquerading as a candle, serve a purpose or a function?

Decoration should be adapted to the material of which it is composed. This makes one think of wrought iron floor lamps with posies of iron writhing up the standard; of sleeping dogs on rugs; of silver distorted into the semblance of a napkin; of hair, bead or shell flowers—all of these if they try to imitate nature too sedulously.

Here, it should be noticed, is a fine shade of difference. It is an unforgettable experience to visit the jade room at Gump's, in San Francisco. There one sees jade trees and flowers of breath-taking beauty, but these are not trying to be flowers; rather they are symbols of flowers—and not designed to mislead the passing eye.

The Victorians were rather extreme in this matter of inconsistent ornament. They loved to affix acorns and pine cones and shells to picture

frames and boxes, and to carve flowers or bunches of grapes on the backs of sofas. So much for the thought that decoration should be adapted to the material of which it is composed.

Decoration should not be too much or too little.

The machine caused the downfall of the "age of stuffiness." Everything felt the touch of the jig-saw. They tell us that the machine is the trouble with us today. The bounds of modernism are pursuing us. What the machine will finally do to house furnishing is a question. Too little ornament may be as bad as too much. We remember dimly the bleakness of the mission furniture.

In the meantime we occasionally observe lacy boudoir pillows that are reminiscent of luxury-loving eighteenth century French courts, on present-day beds which are dressed in grandmother's homespun coverlet. Often we find sofas burdened with an assorted mass of cushions of various colors, shapes, and materials, when a pair of matching cushions would be adequate and in far better taste.

The last point is this: Decoration should never have an unpleasant or ludicrous suggestion.

Helpful to the Designer

The unique exhibition of living plants in association with the same plant forms in design, which the Metropolitan Museum has been holding this summer, has led to the assembling by the Department of Prints of the Museum of an exhibition illustrating the use of plant forms in engraved and drawn pattern-design from the time of the Renaissance until the beginning of the nineteenth century. A few old botanical books, with fine illustrations, are included. One gallery contains not only patterns for textiles, but, in a few cases, also the textiles. A group of eighteenth century French and German drawings for use in embroidery will prove of value and interest to the increasing number of new women of today. Whether he works with textiles, metals, pottery or glass, this collection will prove suggestive and inspiring to the contemporary industrial artist.

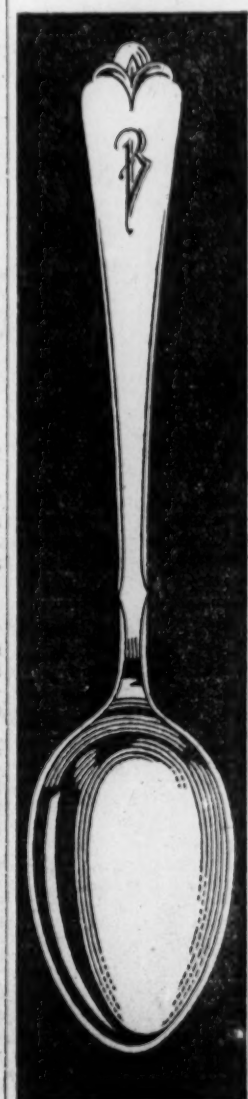
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"mutton fat" jade has resulted in a popular impression that white jade is costly and precious, for it is imagined that anything so prized by the Queen of England herself must be in a class with the crown jewels.

As a matter of fact, genuine "mutton fat" jade is rarer than rubies and well worthy of a queen's respect, but it is a confusion of terms to suppose that all of the beautifully carved white jades in the royal collection are of this unique quality.

As with all other jades, each piece of white jade has its own character, and jade collectors in China report that authentic "mutton fat" specimens are encountered about once in a decade. The charm of collecting white jade, aside from its exquisitely carved designs, lies largely in comparing one piece of this cold stone with another. It is astonishing the apparent infinity of shades which can be found in such apparently colorless material, but anyone who tries to match white

The coloring varies from solid white to this liquid gray, giving a curious cloudy effect.

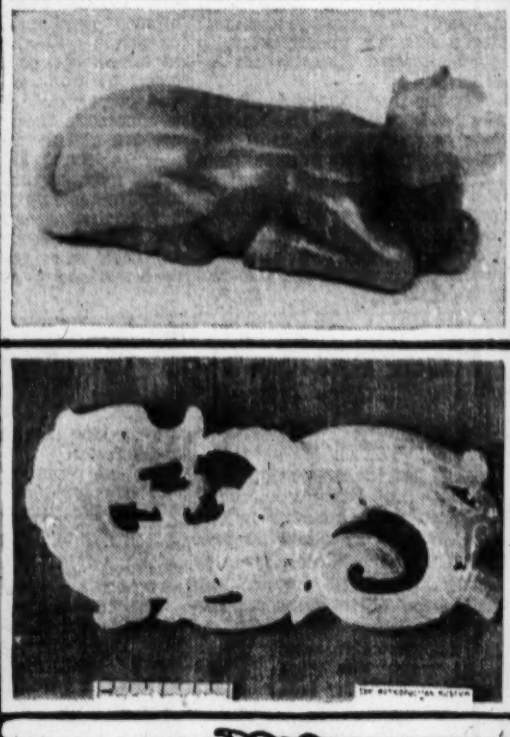
While "emerald" jade is the jewel quality, this "mutton fat" always has been especially treasured by Chinese gentlemen. The most noted glyptic artists in China have chosen this above all other stones to honor with their workmanship. Nearly all of the best Japanese netsukes are signed with the seal of the artists, who created them, but it is very rare to find a signed Chinese glyptic pendant. These renowned pieces always are of this lustrous "mutton fat," or else they are of the next best quality of pure white jade, which resembles congealed lard.

The most famous glyptic artist, worked during the Ch'ien Lung period, from 1736 to 1795, and of these Loh Tze-kong, who specialized in cutting white jade pendants, is held in esteem by collectors as the very best. It is related of this artist that he executed the commissions of noblemen only after they succeeded in finding for him "mutton fat," as

were all created by artists for scholars, are of a distinctive character, and Chinese collectors who specialize in them have refinement of taste and appreciation of subtleties far beyond the comprehension of most Occidentals.

These glyptic pendants are always small rectangular slabs, about one and a half by two inches large and about a quarter of an inch thick. The carving never consists of pierced work or of fancy designs. It always portrays a little picture on one side with an appropriate quotation from the classics on the obverse, the picture illustrating the poem. The top of these pendants invariably exhibits two graceful hydras facing each other and at the point where they meet a small hole is cut, through which the pendant's cord is strung.

The nature of this carving is extraordinary, for instead of etching the design into the jade, the entire background of the stone is shaved away to bring both picture and writing in relief. Always the design is raised only ever so slightly, so



All Photos Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Vase in shape of Phoenix Ch'ien Lung Period. Upper right—Horse, white nephrite, Ch'ien Lung period.

Lower right—Girdle ornament, hard white jade. While the Chinese "jade" which Americans hear talked of most often are of the so-called spinach variety, some examples of which are of great charm, the really finest sort is familiarly known as "mutton-fat," a jade which instead of being opaque is half-transparent, the coloring varying from solid white to liquid gray. The most famous glyptic artists worked during the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-1795), and two of the specimens from the Metropolitan Museum of Art reproduced here belong to this period.

Book Reviews and Literary News

The Bourgeois Twilight

Contemporary Literature and Social Revolution, by R. D. CHARQUES. London: Seeker, 3s. net.

THAT the contemporary poet and novelist of importance have deliberately withdrawn themselves from the public is a criticism constantly made and variously interpreted. Some see in the fact an attempt to defend art from degradation at the hands of a democratic industrialism; to others this withdrawal is an attempt to make art a substitute for religion; or, oppressed by the sense that "everything has been said before," the artist is thought to retreat into a private, esoteric world into which only the most privileged, if any at all, can enter. Again, we find the condition of art ascribed to an absence of religious belief. Closely allied to this last view is that of critics like Mr. Charques who find in the dilemma and decadence of modern literature the inescapable evidence of the decline of bourgeois capitalism, the introspection of men and women irresolute before the facts of the "class war" (which was always with us) and the social revolution which is forecast. Apres moi le déluge; or in the painful lines quoted by Mr. Charques from Matthew Arnold:

ground of a lot of cant. But surely following their maxim that it is the business of the artist not to solve a problem or advocate a cause but to see it correctly, contemporary writers have done more for his social revolution by reflecting things as they are in their own class, than by showing things as they ought to be in another.

Mr. Charques is not satisfied. He assures us there are other matters more urgent than taste and he decides Mr. T. S. Eliot, for instance, for hating vulgarity more than starvation, pestilence and war. But to many the problem for today is not one of filling men's stomachs but of fulfilling their spirits, not only of saving a bourgeois class culture from total annihilation, but of saving culture altogether. Even D. H. Lawrence, the least of the aesthetes, the least of the bourgeois, and the only revolutionary Mr. Charques can find among modern writers, did not hate industrial capitalism (as Mr. Charques declares); he hated industrialism of any kind. But perhaps only a bourgeois irony can appreciate the social revolution, as Mr. Charques admits, it would be faced by a lowering of standards—for the public good!

Why the Critic

The Anatomy of Criticism, a Trilogue, by HEINZ HAZLITZ. New York: Simon & Schuster, \$2.50.

THE newly appointed editor of the *American Mercury* brings to the task of anatomizing the theory and functions of criticism a remarkably wide acquaintance with said theory and functions. He has thought and said in the world, a thorough training in economics, a mastery of the difficult art of clear thinking and a long experience as a critic. These qualities and characteristics have gone to the making of him, we are inclined to say, of this excellent book, but of the abundant excellencies in this book.

For we cannot but think that the form in which Mr. Hazlitz has chosen to cast his ideas and reflections is not altogether a fortunate one. The literary critic is a very difficult literary type; and where George Moore did not always succeed and where Landor was often both unconvincing and dull, it is unreasonable to expect that Mr. Hazlitz will meet with entire success. Even when one has accepted the conventions of the form it is hard to be sufficiently practiced in "that willing suspension of disbelief that constitutes the essence of poetic faith" to receive as dramatically credible a series of conversations that endure throughout a long week-end, morning, afternoon and evening; conversations, moreover, that never wander from the points at issue and that are illuminated with innumerable citations from the aptest authors, generally quoted

from memory or else readily accessible on the library shelves of one of the interlocutors. As this goes on and on, with never a falter, never a verbal slip, never an irrelevance, one finds oneself amused in a fashion that Mr. Hazlitz did not intend; and because so much of the book is devoted to the matter—which is unfair. All that Mr. Hazlitz has accomplished in his "trilogue" he could have accomplished in a series of essays in the traditional form, and he would then possibly have held the reader's undivided and more completely sympathetic attention.

For the matter of the book is altogether admirable. In part it covers well-trodden ground, as the abundant quotations will prove to be the least well-read person. But in other parts it is decidedly original, and everywhere the treatment is singularly fresh and vigorous. The various functions of the critic—as a reporter, a historian, an artist, a judge, a "catalyst" and what not—are clearly set before us. Standards and critical style, tradition and the edifying of the reader, are considered; and there is catholic sympathy and serenity in the fairness with which Mr. Hazlitz deals with, and harmonizes opposing views, as when he sets forth the value of tradition and of revolt from tradition. The most original portion of the book is the long monologue—really an admirable little essay—in which the concept of the "Social Mind" is suggested and interpreted; that is, that the critic, the true critic, speaks not as an individual but as a voice of society or social tradition; or to put it more accurately, it is social tradition that in the long run establishes standards and appraises works of art.

The three speakers are a middle-aged professor of English literature, a young book reviewer and the editor of a philosophic and literary journal who in point of years and of view stands midway between them. Without detracting from what little dramatic characterization Mr. Hazlitz has endowed them with, it is not surprising that in this *Trilogue* the figure who most resembles Mr. Hazlitz himself, or at any rate the one whose views are nearest to the author's own. Toward the close the conversation form is wisely abandoned, the three mouthpieces vanish, and Mr. Hazlitz speaks out for himself in an appendix, one on the "Marxian" approach to literature, the other on Tolstoy's opinions regarding "bourgeois" art. These appendices should not be overlooked; they are penetrating pieces of criticism.

S. C. C.

A Literary Bus Ride

The Books of National Culture, edited by ROBERT E. SPILLER. New York: Macmillan, \$1.50.

The Romantic Triumph, edited by TREMAINE McDOWELL. New York: Macmillan, \$1.50.

The Rise of Realism, edited by LOUIS WANN. New York: Macmillan, \$1.50.

The Social Revolt, edited by OSCAR CARGILL. New York: Macmillan, \$1.50.

Contemporary Trends, edited by JOHN HERBERT NELSON. New York: Macmillan, \$1.25.

THE literary discovery of America proceeds apace. Bands of restless explorers press beyond the conventional outskirts of American literature to the trackless region of frontier humor. Others come the forgotten byways and deserted villages of more civilized regions. A growing body of criticism records the progress of this movement, and anthologies and popular reprints, such as the noteworthy *America Deserta* series edited by Mr. DeVoto, make available to the stay-at-home reader some of the more important "finds."

In the meantime, however, the main highways show no less traffic than formerly. Bus loads of tourists—Marxists and Humanists, innovating poets and staid literary historians—cover the well-known ground, arguing vociferously over the merits of the various beauty spots. Each year sees fresh anthologies and surveys brought out in the service of a variety of viewpoints, new and old. The present period anthology, under the general editorship of Professor Cargill, aims at a more catholic point of view and a greater comprehensiveness than is usual, and takes us from the discovery of America by Columbus to the abandonment of Wisconsin by Mr. Glenway Wescott. Neither sociological nor aesthetic considerations have been slighted in choosing the selections, with the result that the anthology mirrors very accurately the changing and variegated tastes of

the American reading public through three centuries.

Naturally enough the volumes dealing with the earlier periods are the most satisfactory. Time is an excellent anthropologist. There is little in the first two volumes that is not familiar to students, for the reason that it is the material which best deserves to survive. Such novelties as the inclusion in their entirety of Tyler's "The Contrast" and (with less reason) Boker's "Francesca da Rimini" are made possible by the comparatively ample space at each editor's disposal; though for the same reason the scant specimens of Lincoln's superb prose and of American folk literature in the third volume become doubly incomprehensible.

There is still more room for divergence of opinion as one approaches the contemporary scene. In the effort to leave out nothing of importance, the editors have been forced to make their selections too scrappy. The present reviewer confesses to a deep antipathy to the habit of dismembering novels and choosing a forlorn fragment or two to represent an author, yet this appears to be a sad necessity imposed on the anthologist by the conditions of his task. And anthologies, unfortunately, will continue to be necessary as long as classrooms exist. The present series will doubtless have its uses outside the classroom, distinguished as it is by the pleasing format, clear type and handy size of its volumes. The editors have done a creditable job; of them all, Professor Cargill has written the best introduction, Professor Spiller has shown the best judgment in his selections.

All aboard for a rubberneck tour of American literature—good roads, de luxe coaches and expert drivers!

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Wanted: Opera Librettists

FROM Mr. William H. Adler of Hong Kong comes a letter which poses some pretty problems . . . In response to the invitation extended in the Holiday of July 29 for a Note from Correspondents, he writes:

"I wonder what kind of office the Book Reviewers have in the new Publishing House and whether the Trustees have provided you with any Robot-readers for getting through the flood of books which must pour in upon you from the publishing industry . . . It is an industry, isn't it? . . . to say it isn't 'flamboyant nonsense' according to Mr. Abbott?"

Mr. Adler is under a misapprehension . . . There are virtually no book reviewers in the new publishing house (Mr. Abbott hasn't moved yet) . . . There is in the new publishing house (and in the Monitor) a bureau of other cities a large number of persons who accept assignments to review books. But it is the editor, faithfully promising reviews which never get written, or are written so long afterward that they're no good.

Yes, it would be flamboyant nonsense to deny that the book publishing business is an industry . . . It even has a code . . . But it would be egregious baldness to pretend that this industry is conducted on the basis of efficiency so characteristic of other great American industries . . . The publishers pose as very hard-boiled—they wouldn't even consider publishing a book unless pretty certain of good sales . . . Do not be deceived by this gesture . . . Just regard the vast numbers of titles they publish every year which anybody but a publisher would know at a glance, nobody except perhaps a publisher would buy . . . No; publishers are really sentimental idealists, with no more practical sense than a flibbertigibbet.

Naturally, being what they are, publishers are rather breathless when they find themselves with a best-seller . . . Farrar & Rinehart flash: "The average week's sale of 'Anthony Adverse' for the past six weeks has been over 7000 copies a week" . . . After meditating on this for a moment, the publisher of more than 42,000 copies of the novel had been sold in the last six weeks . . . But you see what publishers are like—just great big boys.

A proper, continues Mr. Adler, "the publisher of a book of Nationalism that only Frenchmen shall be allowed to write." I see from the August N. R. F. that some gallant

Frenchman has been translating Gertrude Stein . . . and I suppose only a Frenchman could!

It was the "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," wasn't it? . . . Miss Stein mentioned in that book, we believe, that some Frenchman had been translating something of hers; but the Autobiography would be the first book of hers to be translated into French from English.

Speaking of Miss Stein, Mr. George Antheil, in the November issue of *Story*, appeals for librettists from young American writers, to be joined to modern American music . . . to create a new opera movement . . . Musical talent and opportunity are available, with only librettists lacking.

He explains that opera librettists "should always be some story, emotion or character that needs music . . . Let the libretto writer be as simple, as direct and unpretentious as he is in *Story* . . . Miss Stein is one of the contributors to this very issue of *Story* . . . Why look further? . . . Certainly she needs music."

Or how about Mr. Newman Levy? . . . The author of "Opera Guyed" . . . Richard Harding Davis calls Levy on opera was very funny, but unlike Messrs. Kaufman, Ryskind and Gershwine, he hasn't done so well

with his sequel, which gives verified accounts of 14 play plots, from "Edipus Rex" to "The Belle of the Balkans," a composite Broadway operetta . . . But what a collaboration! Mr. Antheil, shake hands with Mr. Levy.

Mr. Adler also asks whether Mr. Siegfried Sassoon has written a following volume to "Memoirs of an Infantry Officer" . . . He hasn't, so far as the publishers' lists reveal, but we agree with Mr. Adler in wishing he would, since he was the most balanced of the war memoirists . . . Since then he has published, so far as we know, two volumes of verse.

We doubt if Miss Marion West Geare would make a good opera librettist . . . Miss Geare, who, as we were first to announce last summer, is writing the great American novel, has been reading more of Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, who, she thinks, "deserves a good deal of attention" . . . I respect her, because I'm just finding out how hard it is to write anything of an ambitious length. I go along at a good pace, and then get all excited, while the palms of my hands get damp, and I hear trumpets blowing, and the characters shout for me to hurry up—and I get so added I can't do a thing! . . . Oh, to be cool and collected and philosophical! I'd like to laugh at myself, but all I can do is give a nervous snort."

But, that doesn't sound like the writing of a good librettist . . . But Miss Geare should do very well as a novelist . . . Or perhaps she'd made a good publisher.

Later in life he was nominated by the same party for the Presidency. This was after the outbreak of the World War, and prior to the entrance of the United States upon that conflict. Largely because his view as to the wisdom of the participation of the United States differed radically from that of the party which desired to honor him, he refused the nomination. Many have felt this to be one of the most creditable acts in Mr. Russell's long public career, but oddly enough he makes no reference to it in his volume. Instead of running for office in opposition to President Wilson he offered his services to the President, and was by him asked to go with a mission of friendship to Russia. The instant result was that he was expelled from the Socialist Party.

Long an outcast from the more conservative ranks of journalism, the reformer, therefore, found himself equally ostracized by the radicals with whom his lot had throughout life been cast. It is not an extraordinary experience for a reformer or for that matter for a revolutionary. If one were to seek among the ranks of those who are now governing Russia for any of the earlier revolutionary figures in that country one would find that almost without exception they had been repudiated, and not infrequently put to death, because of their comparative conservatism.

Mr. Russell's book covers the period in American history from about 1892 to the present day. In it he deals with the Populist revolt in the west; with the efforts to reform municipal government in the great cities; with the gale of the muck-rakers; with the Indian problems; with the rise and perhaps the fall of Socialism; with "trust-busting"; with Ireland, Russia and Mexico. It is all good reading, but perhaps the most informative is the account of the rise and fall of the Populist movement in the west, and the almost equal impoverishment of the financial wards of the east. It was a period in which so-called reformers were peculiarly vociferous and active, and it is one of the virtues of Mr. Russell's volume that he has not failed to give recognition to their work, and adequate description of their varying characteristics. His chapter on an almost forgotten but most admirable western radical, General Weaver, is excellently done. But his failure to discern in Bryan anything more than a mountebank.

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A Reformer Looks Ahead

Bare Hands and Stone Walls: Some Recollections of a Side-Line Reformer, by CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. New York: Scribner, 3s.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL has been known for nearly half a century as a newspaper man, and for the last 20 years as a vigorous critic of social and economic evils. Perhaps his rôle of critic has been a little too all-embracing. If there is anything in this world of ours which seems wholly satisfactory to Russell, he has failed to comment on it. In this autobiography, as in his journalistic writings, the note is usually one of dissatisfaction with whatever exists. As an active and extraordinarily able journalist, serving for the greater part of his life that insatiable character, William Randolph Hearst, Mr. Russell has had continuing opportunities to see and to comment on the most interesting things the world has to offer. Much of the time his work has been in connection with the political side of journalism, with the result that he maintains toward politics and public men that thoroughly disillusioned air common to political journalists. Yet he was not himself averse to taking a whirl at politics when he led the hopeless fight on the Socialist ticket for Governor of New York.

Later in life he was nominated by the same party for the Presidency. This was after the outbreak of the World War, and prior to the entrance of the United States upon that conflict. Largely because his view as to the wisdom of the participation of the United States differed radically from that of the party which desired to honor him, he refused the nomination. Many have felt this to be one of the most creditable acts in Mr. Russell's long public career, but oddly enough he makes no reference to it in his volume. Instead of running for office in opposition to President Wilson he offered his services to the President, and was by him asked to go with a mission of friendship to Russia. The instant result was that he was expelled from the Socialist Party.

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and his utter ignoring of Altgeld, with whom he must have come in touch during his experience in the middle west, will disappoint those who hoped to find in his book a really comprehensive story of the radical movement.

A quality of the book which is not commonly found in the writings of reformers is the modesty of the narrative. Mr. Russell describes the things he saw without pretending either to have done or to have influenced them to a very great extent. And while voicing that vigorous discontent with conditions which he has observed that characterizes men who are striving to improve humanity's condition, he does not sound a note of pessimism or despair. The last chapter manifests a clear understanding of the great improvement in human conditions visible within one man's lifetime. He says, for example:

"No, never tell me the world grows worse or even stands still. It grows always better. Not swiftly, not with an even motion of progress, not as impatient men desire it to improve. Still, it grows better. It is minutes better than it was 50 years ago; immensely better. There is more kindness, more interest in the other man's welfare, more impulse toward justice, more perception of the fundamental truths of human existence and fellowship. Yes, despite all the unspeakable horrors and unimaginable savageries of the World War, out of that mania's dream has come the beginning of a conception of a substitute for battlefield, and remembering how slow is all progress, once more we can give thanks for substantial gain."

And as an encouragement to persistence in the work of reform, he offers the following reflections:

1. Betterment comes if men will have it.
2. It never comes in the way we think it will come.
3. It never comes at the time when we expect it to come from.
4. It never comes from the source that we expect it to come from.
5. Often when it seems most hopeless it is nearest.
6. Nobody can control these things; nobody can notify us of them. What seems to be required is that there shall be an effort for betterment, a steadfast protest against some evil, a mental resolve to do better, some other power takes care of the rest of the job, often when they seem strongest the stone walls are shaking. WILLIS J. ABOT.

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

AN INCONSECUTIVE variety, I suppose, is the right of Notebooks; it is certainly one of their lures. Having finished one entry, it was difficult for me not to glance at the next, if only to see what Nicholas was touching upon. And, if my eye tasted the first line, it usually ended by gobbling up the whole page. To exhibit the quaint mixture of Nicholas's interests, I am giving a week precisely as it runs:

"Oct. 2nd. Jerry Cole came for a money order and remained to dangle on his various quatrains. Silence would not only be golden, for Jerry; it would be miraculous, one of those concealing cloaks which the ancients used to such good effect. For, in advance of Jerry's communications, I am prepared for important if not noble utterance. If he could converse with his appearance, he would be regarded as a second Antony. Cleopatra, his objective rather than his Pearl and Jennies, I begin to doubt Ben Jonson's line: 'How near to good is what is fair.' If I could advise him, I would do it in this wise:

Sing not, speak not; song is laden
With grief as sighing winds with rain,
And speech conceals a sword to sever
Two that shall not meet again.

But take your love, when stars are rising,
Where neither song nor speech is heard,
And in their silence bear the moment
That strives to part you with a word."

"Oct. 3rd. The Autumn processional files steadily by. The maples have gone, the birches are going. On Evergreen Pond today I saw a flotilla of their curled yellow leaves, a delicate armada destined to be sunk around the first cape. The evergreens have a relieved expression, similar to the red-donned complacency of the Trout Lake farmers, who take summer boarders, when the last inquisitive demanding boarder has waved good-bye. Now the spruces and pines stand firm as their solemn selves and not discomfited by their neighbors' flaming magnificence. The fires which seemed to threaten the landscape have been put out, and the staid aristocracy of conifers murmur disparagingly in their branches of beeches who spend their gold in one profligate week. They are especially severe towards the larch, who apes their evergreen in summer but is shown up for what he is by the first frost, a deciduous impostor. They are glad that the hills are dark-browed again. And perhaps so am I. It is hard to say good-bye to a guest who has given such warm and hearty pleasure as our brief intense summer gives. There is nostalgia in

the recognition that the seasons of growth and fruitfulness are done. But the golden age of hearthfires and plain thinking is at hand. It is the time for bolting shutters and drawing in, the time when a man remembers that there is but one view—within; that there is but one engagement—his purpose."

"Oct. 4. I don't only the clothes industry that has its fashion parades; I have been glancing at some magazines of verse which David sent me, knowing that I would enjoy a longer laugh from them than from one so hard-funny periodicals. Most of these poems remind me of mannequins trying on their authors' vocabularies in the hopes of a sale. When they have discovered some bright eccentric word, they parade it in it, hands on hips. You can almost see these poems bowing to the tinkle of critical applause. Their very thoughts are cut sharply to the contemporary mode."

"But what of the models' faces? Can they be dear, in their front state, to anyone but a specialist in enameled? Every eyelash is exactly right. The smile is permanent, though hardly disguising the cynical remarks of the dressing-room. But one may express a doubt as to the relation of their makers to true creation. A brilliant cleverness is their aim. They yearn to be different and they succeed in being different from most of humanity. Unfortunately, when they have jumped the gun, they all seem to have landed in the same field."

"It is our national curse, publicity, I am afraid, that has frosted these young poets in the green. They have heard of the world's deafness and have determined to blow on the first whistle that comes to make the world hear. Emily Dickinson's way is too slow, too solitary for them; yet she knew how to write poems. She felt the sting of experience, and she eased herself of it by setting it down for her sole self. She did not need the corroboration of quick print and fashionable comment. She did not yield to be touted, engaged for lectures, nor did she offer her gift to be fondled by a smiling song-forgetting mob. Sensible poets are selfish in this way; they keep that they may give. She experienced widely, felt intensely, worked away from all outer persuasions, and consequently is unique, recognizable in a million. After reading these periodicals, I feel as if I had been out in a hard storm, pelted by bold brittle thoughts. It is my skin rather than my heart that has been pierced. Give me instead poetic rain, moisture drawn by the sun from earth and sea, and the sky, where it receives form, and the sun is showered down in silver music."

A poem is the fluid heart
Upwelling from too full a spring
In some wild place where elders part
To let a hill go murmuring."

The clear cool flow is slowly born
Of sky and wind and seeping leaf,
And softly from the granite horn
Of earth's deep-mingled joy and grief."

Dim in the heart it gathers long
Until it bursts and overflows;
And joy wells from transparent song,
And grief turns crystal as it goes."

"Oct. 5th. Evina Grauen tells me that after bacon gets a little old it is best to parboil before frying slices."

"Oct. 6th. Hiram brought in a basket of apples, asking if I thought David would like them. 'Gorgeous fruit, with cheeks to shame a Swedish princess for color!' Hiram pretended to be surprised, although I knew well that each apple had been the prize of his bough. David will hardly realize what a tribute to his personality is this gift from Hiram the independent, who says so little and observes so much."

"Hiram may not have many of the Homeric virtues—that is, I cannot imagine him cleaving his enemies with a battle-axe, nor scheming with Ulysses' guile, nor besting a city several years for a lady—but Diogenes would have found in him an honest man, and Job a patient one, and Bunyan a good one. Hiram, homely and blunt and ungiving to compliment, comes fairly close to being goodness in the concrete, except possibly when he is selling steaks. Then the Yankee does come out."

"I call Hiram good, because he never remembers his goodness yesterday. That was so much of his nature that it did not surprise him. Sufficient unto the day is the goodness thereof. It is rather the goodness, too, slyly brought about, without advertising to the neighbors. We also take it for granted, which is not so praiseworthy. But Hiram would be astonished and embarrassed to have his usefulness as a good neighbor pointed out. If he is thoughtful for one, it is the gesture of one passing, a nod from the road."

"I like Hiram most, I believe, for his fidelity to himself. It gives him a sort of majesty, this slow-moving, slow-speaking self trust. He rules. He is master of his means. One feels secure with him."

"Oct. 7. There is such a heavy traffic of triviality through our days that I feel we do not pay enough attention to it. I used to be irked and made impatient by the press of inessential, or rather the details I called inessential. But now I know better. It is the degree of perfection rather than the size that counts. The cleanness of Evina



The Towers, Chicago: From an Etching by A. C. Webb

Grauen's kitchen floor, the lightness of Mrs. Scratcher's baking, the absence of weeds in Hiram's fence corners, these really distinguish Evergreen. Perhaps perfection in kind is as important as the aspiration to move higher. I must think more about this."

"Oct. 8. It was a day of harvesting. And all that lasts lay golden there. But where I had heard the high larks sing. A stillness filled the lonely air."

Not strange, I thought, that spring must fade
Or gathered fields at last confess
How all the gardens that were made
For flowers should end in wistfulness."

The wonder is that autumn glows
And how the fields that spring has lost
Bear everlasting, if not rose,
And peace beyond the reach of frost."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

The Bazaars of Cairo

It is to the bazaars that all the world turns its steps when it enters the Mouski, and to the bazaars let us go, pushing on through the traffic. Eventually, where you desire overhead the blue aerial signs pointing the way to the shop of one Cohen, you come to the entrance—an entrance that might easily be overlooked."

A blessed haven of quiet is this bazaar, by comparison with the constant crowd of the Mouski. It is narrow and dark, roofed overhead with matting and light boards. No carts are to be found in it. The shops along its margin vary from mere booths to deep and dusky warehouses. In it are sold trinkets, red shoes, brasses, silks, beads—general merchandise, in brief. One may spend hours there, and will most inevitably also spend much money, if, as is the common experience, visits are to be repeated."

Search along the Mouski near this point until you find a green doorway that gives upon a dark and aromatic alley, whence waft all the odors of Arabia. It leads to the doorman's epic, and through this incense-laden atmosphere the way proceeds to the scent bazaar, perhaps the most delectable in Cairo. But as you value your peace of mind discourage all offers of guidance. Who ventures into the bazaars attended by a dragoman, of any sort invites the extortion of the most barefaced kind. Go to the scent bazaar, by all means—but go alone."

Mahmoud Suleiman, maker and vender of perfumes, sits at the receipt of customers in his little booth not far from the entrance of the bazaar. He sits down, then, before Mahmoud Suleiman and let him smear your wrist with the perfumes of Arabia. Let him lay on the first one and then another, you meantime sniffing each in turn. The flavor lasts as long as energetically as Lady Macbeth and you shall not remove that aroma from the back of your hands for days to come. Great is Mahmoud Suleiman, parfumeur!

Some incense, burning in a tiny crucible at his left hand, sends up a thin blue aromatic smoke which impregnates the air roundabout. You bargain with him for some attar of roses, assisted by a fat young man who has come up and who interposes, to your displeasure, over your shoulder. You protest. The fat young man smiles deprecatingly and says, "But zees ees my fadder!"

"Old Mahmoud your father?"
"Yaas."
"Does he make these perfumes himself?"
"Yaas."

"And what do you do?"
"Prettie well, I thank you, sare!"
"No, no! I mean what are you doing here? What's your business?"
"Oh! I help my fadder!"

And he tries. But if you are obdurate he will presently depart and leave you free to bargain with that agreeable old swindler, Mahmoud, who naturally wants to get all he can out of you, but who will smilingly sell his wares in the end at a price not so unreasonable, presenting you with a handful of incense as backsheesh, and saying, "I sell you zees so cheap because you come to me without no dragoman!" Even so you have doubtless paid him dear.—From "Egyptian Days," by PHILIP S. MARZEN, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

CUPOLAS and spires and towers top the fringe of buildings along Lake Michigan's shore in a city which is now turning its first century. The towering skyline of Chicago bespeaks the energy, courage and vigor of a people who have followed resolve with action. Facing the lake across the open spaces of Grant Park, when seen at night from one of the pleasure boats on the lagoon, these silhouetted buildings present a balance composition and at the same time a sturdy individuality of outline that is extraordinarily satisfying."

The curved and caud tips of the masses of stone commemorate the swift and tireless energy with which Chicago has reared its head above the mud holes, the sand flats and the prairie grass which greeted the pioneers. One short century and a straggling settlement becomes a metropolis. The surging note of progress is ever characteristic of this middle western center. No sooner is one thing accomplished than another rises up to test the initiative and mettle of its leaders. When the pounding of Lake Michigan's waves threatened the shore, not only was the line of defense held, but the water against erosion was carried into the enemy's camp, the lake was made to recede and hundreds of acres of its area were reclaimed and added to the city's lake front."

In the foreground of this etching of Chicago's skyline is the Art Institute, erected in 1892, whose site was once lapped by the whitecaps of the lake. At present there is housed there that priceless collection of paintings gathered from museums, galleries and private collections for the Century of Progress art exhibition. Several years ago, when an enlargement of its facilities became necessary, the officers of the Art Institute found their expansion impeded by a network of railway tracks. Nothing daunted, the long wing shown at the right of the main building was extended over the tracks, and now thousands of commuters are rushed each day to and from the city's center, and industry not conflicting, but each pursuing its activity on its own level."

This etching was done by Mr. A. C. Webb, an American artist who has spent much time in France. After his discharge from the American Expeditionary Forces he established himself in Paris as an etcher and architect. He had formerly been a student at the Art Institute in Chicago and the Art Students' League of New York. He is a member of the Beaux Arts Architects and of the American Art Association of Paris. He has done skyscraper drawings of New York, Pittsburgh factories, and many colored drawings dealing with picturesque European scenes. In his "Empire State Building" done in pencil and water color he has given a glimpse of New York in the early morning when the rising sun was casting a light on the top of the skyscraper while the canyons below were still in grayness."

At a recent lecture, while the audience was waiting for the speaker to appear, the organist played Handel's Largo. The beautiful rendition of this "noble melody" recalled to one listener an experience long past. It was her first visit to Chicago. The stately relative, with whom she was staying, said to the little girl: "You must hear the Thomas Orchestra. It'll go with you, and we'll run the gallery."

"But will that be quite proper, Aunt Nancy?"

"Quite! my dear. Many of the most understanding listeners always sit up there."

On the night of the concert, they climbed several flights of stairs to the Auditorium's gallery. Arrived at the top, they stood with many other people, waiting for the doors to open. Facing about to chat with Aunt Nancy, the little girl stood with her back to the doors that led to the gallery seats. Then the doors opened, the crowd began to move forward, and in the solid mass of moving people the little girl found it impossible to turn around: so she walked backwards into the gallery, much to the amusement of Aunt Nancy, who captured two seats with a good view of the stage."

Soon the musicians were filling in, all in formal evening dress with white boutonnieres; and, as they sat

Her og nu er åket lett

Översattelse av den engelske artikkelen i Kristian Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DA KRISTUS JESUS, Velvillig, kjærlig innbød folket til å komme til ham og endte sin opfordring med disse ord: "Mitt åk er gånlig, og min byrde er lett." Kjent han godt de menneskers kår, og alltid Guds egenkap. Det som er ulikt Faderen, har hverken virkelighet eller makt, til tross for de herderlige påstander eller tilsynelatende betydningsfulle. Dette kom klart og overbevisende frem i Jesu ord da han sa til jødene at de gjorde sin fars, djevelens (det ondes), gjerninger, og tilføjet at denne "står ikke i sannhet; for sannhet er ikke i ham." Han opretholdt og beviste sine slående utrytninger ved hjelp av slående gjerninger, som helbredelse av alle slags sykdom og overvinnelse av alle former av ond, ja til og med opvekkelse av noen som var døde. Og Jesus selv overvandt døden og trådte frem av graven, og i kraft av ennu klarere åndelig forståelse forsvant han senere hen for dødeliges syn eller blev, for å bruke Bibelsens språk, "optatt til himmelen."

Christian Science åpenbarer idag den ubegrensede glede og lindring som Sannhetens lette åk bringer menneskene. Mrs. Eddy belyser dette i sin erklæring (*Science and Health*, s. 494): "Man kan ikke godt tenke sig at Jesus påviste den guddommelige makt til å helbrede bare for et utvalgt antall efterfølgere eller for et begrenset tidsrum, siden guddommelig Kjærlighet skjenker hele menneskeheten alt godt og enhver til." Jesus beviste i sitt liv anvendeligheten av Kristus, Sannheten, ved hvis hjelp bekymring og engstelse blev fortrengt av en kunnskap om Gud og mennesket; Sannheten er viselig evig, og anvendelig nu og alltid. Menneskene behøver derfor ikke å søpe på byrder som alene dødelig antagelse har dømt dem til å bære.

Byrder avlegges etter som menneskene forandrer sin tenkning og istedenfor å anta at synd, sykdom, sorg eller arbeidsløshet hersker over dem, forstår at mennesket er det guddommelige Guds, det gode, billedet og lignelsen. Det er åndelig forståelse som utrydder det onde, og den skjærer over remmene—frykten—som holder fast en byrde som vi bare tror vi bærer. Når den forsvinner, gir bekvemhet plass for takknemlighet, og vi synger med Salmisten: "Pris Herren, for han er god, hans miskunnighet varer evindeligheten." Når menneskene dyndyt og vedholdende følger et sådant glimt av den åndelige kjærlighetsgjerning fremover mot større forståelse, setter dette glimt dem i stand til nu å godtgjøre at de er fri for ethvert tungt åk i form av noe som helst uharmonisk tilstand.

"Trykt er ikke i kjærligheten," sa den elskede disipler. Mennesket lever fort Gud, Kjærligheten, er Liv. Det tenker sanne tanker fordi det kjærlighets Gud, det guddommelige Sinn. Da Gud har herredømme, gjenspeiler mennesket herredømme. Hvor Gud er, må således mennesket være; og det er derfor nyttig og fruktfullt å erkjenne at mennesket alltid er til stede hos Gud. I Christian Science "gjenspeiler" (mennesket) åndelig alt som herer til dets skaper" (samme bok, s. 475). Menneskets sønnerforhold til Gud, dets Fader, er derfor ukrenkelig. Sorg, engstelse og ansvarfullhet kan aldri skille barnet fra Faderen, og kan heller ikke tyngte og knuge hvor det gode erkjennes å være allstedsnærværende. Kristi opfordring er således ikke et tilbud om at en annen skal bære vår byrde, men viser at i Sannhetens og Kjærligheten alltid nærværende rike er Guds menneske. Hans fulkomne likhet, fri for byrder.

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Years later the girl learned that the "Largo" was Xerxes' song of adoration to a leafy tree, but to her it has always remained the chorus of a universal pageant, sung to the accompaniment of a harp with golden strings.

P. Y.

Today's Yoke Is Easy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, gave to the multitudes his tender invitation, ending with the words, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light," he well knew the condition of the people to whom his appeal was made. Whether from land or sea their harvests were won after arduous toil, the taxes of the Roman government made appropriate the simile "heavy laden"; while the tasks of the people may have seemed to them like the yoke upon the necks of the laboring oxen.

The call of divine Love is ever welcome to the toiler; and here, as always, the tender words of the spiritually-minded Master, touched a responsive chord. The tender invitation to take upon the shoulder of endeavor the yoke made easy by understanding, and so demonstrate the joy of right service, is the message of the eternal Christ, ever calling men to see and claim their true spiritual selfhood. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has revealed the availability of this truth in our day. She says (p. 332): "Jesus was born of Mary Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness."

On the following page she further says, "The divine image, idea, or Christ was, is, and ever will be inseparable from the divine Principle, God." It is certainly true that divine Principle, God, is Love. Then could Love, the Father of all, place upon His sons a chafing yoke, or load His children with "heavy burdens and grievous to be borne?"

In the measure of their spiritual understanding students of Christian Science have applied this truth not only to sin and the problems of labor, but to the burdens of sickness, disease, poverty, sorrow, and care. They are today proving that the teachings of the great Way-shower are built upon the Christ, Truth, that man is now the son of God; that he is the reflection of God, good, and is therefore forever at one with the Father. Thus, man in God's image and likeness is perfect, eternal, and harmonious. Despite the seeming evidence of material sense to the contrary, the true man now and always expresses the qualities of God. Whatever is unlike the Father:

A Hill Comrade

The little road was friendly,
And so I said
I'd go with him as comrade
Where he led.

We climbed the hills together,
And vistas new
Came with sudden wonder
To my view.

Great hills with autumn golden,
And valleys brown
Where silver brooks went singing
Gaily down.

Then where an ancient pasture
Northward turns
I lost my little comrade
In the ferns.

And if you ever find him,
Send me word
By any wind of autumn
Or passing bird.

He led me to beauty—
Then skipped away:
Perhaps that was his mission
On that day!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

despite its insistent claims or apparent importance, has neither reality nor power.

This was conclusively shown when Jesus told the Jews that they did the works of their father the devil (evil) who "abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." He supported and proved his striking statements by striking works, such as healing all manner of sickness and overcoming all forms of evil, even to the raising of certain ones who had died. And Jesus himself mastered death and came forth from the tomb; and later through still clearer spiritual understanding he disappeared from mortal vision, or, in Scriptural language, was "carried up into heaven."

Christian Science is today revealing the illimitable joy and relief brought to men by the easy yoke of Truth. Mrs. Eddy illumines this in her statement (*Science and Health*, p. 494), "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." Jesus proved in his life the applicability of the Christ, Truth, through which care and anxiety were displaced by a knowledge of God and man; assuredly Truth is eternal, and available now and always. Men therefore need not carry burdens to which mortal belief alone has condemned them.

Burdens are laid off as men change their thought from the supposed sovereignty of sin, sickness, sorrow, unemployment, or death, to the understanding that man is the image and likeness of the supreme and perfect God, good. Spiritual understanding is the eradicator of evil, and it snaps the thoughts—fears—which hold a burden carried only in belief. With its disappearance, care gives place to gratitude, and we sing with the Psalmist, "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever." Such a glimpse of spiritual fact, humbly and perseveringly followed toward greater understanding, enables men now to demonstrate freedom from the hard yoke of any discordant condition.

"There is no fear in love," said the beloved disciple. Man lives because God, Love, is Life. He thinks true thoughts because he reflects God, divine Mind. God having dominion, man reflects dominion. Thus where God is, man is; and it is therefore practical and joyful to realize that man is forever present with God. In Christian Science man "reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker" (*ibid.*, p. 475). Man's oneness with God, his Father, is therefore inviolable. Sorrow, anxiety, and responsibility can never separate the child from the Father, nor can these things oppress where good is seen to be omnipresent. Thus the invitation of the Christ does not offer a vicarious carrying of our load, but shows that in the ever present realm of Truth and Love, God's man, His perfect likeness, is unburdened.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

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Financial: News and Comment

Liquidation In Wheat Features Chicago Market

Prices Reflect Efforts of Longs to Unload Their Holdings

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Liquidation of long lines of wheat caused a succession of setbacks in the market this week. The absence of any big outside buying demand made it difficult to sell out holdings without breaking the market. The short interest has not been extensive or vulnerable, and there has not been the usual cushion of short covering to break the force of the decline.

Bullish Wheat Reports

The October crop estimates were regarded as bullish on wheat, especially the figures for farm reserves which were placed at 304,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. The preliminary estimates of the wheat were not changed much, the total crop being placed at 515,000,000 bushels. One of the plans proposed to ease the domestic situation—the exportation of Pacific Coast wheat under a subsidy arrangement—had a repercussion abroad that affected prices here adversely. Australia, fearing that her Oriental markets will be endangered by the sale of wheat to Europe, causing weakness at Liverpool and incidentally affecting our own markets. Foreign news to a large extent is being ignored but the persistent heaviness abroad and at Winnipeg tends to discourage holders.

It is expected that the buying of wheat and other commodities for distribution through relief agencies will be a factor in steadying prices later on, but at present liberal current supplies tend to check buying. The general market sentiment prevails in business and in financial circles has been communicated to the grain markets to a large extent, this accounting for the lack of outside buying. On other declines the last few months there has been accumulation, but this week has not seen much of this kind of support.

Foreign News Bearish

Foreign news is still of a depressing kind and the latest reports indicating that Europe is even more independent of foreign wheat than it was the 1932-33 season. Argentine and Australian news has been a little more favorable, but in both countries the prospects are for smaller crops than last year.

Corn, after the big decline of the previous week, held rather firm most of the week, but declined later following the big declines in wheat. Weakness in stocks and cotton helped unsettle the markets also. The Government report showed a liberal carryover of old corn in prospect, but it also reflected a tremendous disappearance of corn the last few months. The report was the ideal for maturing the late corn, but the Government figures indicated a crop of only 2,291,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels more than the September forecast.

There was considerable commission support at times in corn, but rallies proved hard to hold. Oats were affected also by the weakness in other grains, and turned extremely weak late in the period. The main trouble with oats has been the unanimity of bullish opinion, which resulted in an over-bought market.

Revised French Budget Presented

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Revised budget calling for 50,500,000,000 francs (about \$2,929,000,000 at present exchange) was presented to the cabinet. It severely slashed government expenditures, and included a 5 per cent cut in wages of government civil and military employees, including pensioners. Wage slash will amount to 1,700,000,000 francs (\$98,600,000), but other deep cuts will be necessary if the budget is to be balanced. New taxes will total 2,855,000,000 francs (about \$154,570,000), including expected revenue on gasoline and tires. Minting of the new silver and nickel coins will produce a further 800,000,000 francs (\$46,400,000).

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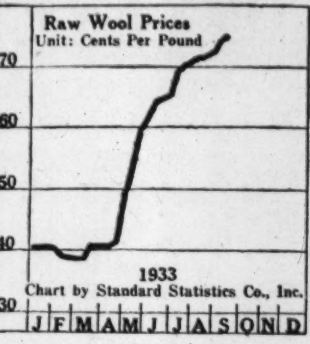
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Price Rise of Raw Wool Covers Losses



THE almost uninterrupted rise in raw wool prices since last April will render it unnecessary for woolen goods manufacturers to charge off any inventory losses this year.

For the next few months, a satisfactory level of earnings is in prospect for the majority of companies in the woolen field, as a result of a heavy backlog of orders obtained at steadily rising prices.

Factors Which May Brighten Outlook For Stock Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Frazier Jellie & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, believes there are tangible possibilities of better conditions having a direct bearing on the stock market. It feels that stocks "behave" very well through a testing period of the last 10 weeks of caution, "during which the uncertainty in the outlook has been stressed."

The factors that this firm calculates will brighten prospects for the stock market are here listed:

1. It has been assumed that nothing definite will come out of the war debt negotiations now in progress at Washington; but it is possible that these conversations may include the matter of currency stabilization by international agreement.
2. The flight of capital away from the United States has slowed down to a dribble since the Administration has turned a cold shoulder toward radical currency inflation. It is possible that frightened capital soon may begin to return to the United States and that foreign funds invested at very low rates of interest abroad may begin to seek better yields in our market.
3. A full trade improvement should be stimulated by the reopening of many frozen banks and the "Buy Now" movement which is just starting.
4. New government revenue resulting from repeal of prohibition and the higher-than-expected yields of the taxes imposed at the last session, should make possible a general tax revision when Congress reassembles.
5. The Administration is likely to employ a firm hand in dealing with strikes and other labor deadlocks, reducing the active industrial unrest which recently has been so threatening.
6. The heavy industries stimulation campaign, although still handicapped by the inability of industry to secure an adequate supply of capital under the Securities Act, should get under way during the next month.

Distribution In Cotton Checks Is Help to Business

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK.—The distribution of millions of dollars in cotton acreage checks to cotton planters in the Southwest has resulted in a substantial increase in business in this section of the country, Carl D. Berry, president of National Bellas Hess, Inc., stated today. "Reports received by us regarding conditions in this section," he added, "are becoming more encouraging."

Commenting on orders received from Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, the three states which have been the main beneficiaries of the distribution of government funds, Mr. Berry said: "The ratio of orders received to catalogues from Texas late in the month, and from Oklahoma the increase was 22 per cent. The percentage of increase in Louisiana was even larger but must be modified somewhat by the fact that distribution of the company's new fall and winter catalogue was made a few days earlier in Texas and Oklahoma."

Gulf Port Registers Traffic Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 14.—A total of 116 vessels with a tonnage of 265,547 entered the harbor during the month, as compared with 100 vessels with a tonnage of 223,990 for August, and 89 vessels with 166,896 for September, 1932.

Rails Do Their Part

More than 11,000 additional men have been put to work on the Pennsylvania Railroad since June 1, according to Gen. W. W. Atterbury, in a recent radio talk. For the country as a whole, he noted, probably more than 100,000 have received jobs from all railroads in this period.

Loss Turns to Gain

Against a net loss of \$48,107 a year ago, the Aluminum Industries, Inc., reports a net profit of \$101,526 after charges for the eight months ending Aug. 3, or \$1.01 a share on 100,000 shares.

Real Test for New Securities Act Is To Be Made Soon

Asserts Legislation Will Check Flow of Capital to Industry

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The real test as to whether the Federal Securities Act will or will not work satisfactorily should come during the next several months, it is felt in Wall Street.

Majority banking opinion is strongly opposed to the legislation, and is insistent that the present legislation will retard the flow of needed capital to industry, and delay recovery, until it is amended. Sponsors of the legislation, however, point out that new financing was put on the books, and the small amount which has been accomplished under it is comparable to that of the corresponding period of the previous year. They believe that with the passing of uncertainties over the value of the dollar, and general economic improvement, capital will once more flow in normal volume into replacement and new enterprises.

Bankers assert that such a flow of capital is essential to the Government's credit expansion program, that the real demand for funds at this time is for long-term loans for capital purposes, and that such financing must be found in the bond market. They add that it is against principles of sound banking to lend depositors' money in projects where it may be tied up for a long time.

Sound Financial Policies

The United States Treasury's \$2,000,000,000 refunding program this week was widely interpreted in financial quarters as tending to reassure the investor that sound financial policies will rule, and that he need not fear loaning good dollars only to have them eventually repaid in severely depreciated dollars.

If, therefore, the Government continues to lean toward a sound dollar, and still the capital market fails to revive, bankers assert that it will be a clear indication that something is the matter, and that the securities legislation needs careful reconsideration.

If indeed, as hinted in some quarters, Wall Street is bluffing in its disinclination to finance under the legislation, Wall Street observers say time will tell the story, for if financing becomes profitable, and the financial houses refuse to do it, new ones will quickly spring up to handle the business.

The recent discovery that Commerce Secretary Roper had quietly appointed an expert committee to study securities operations, including the working of the securities legislation, provoked the investment bankers with the knowledge that the Administration proposes to hear their side of the story, for a member of this committee is Arthur H. Dean, of the Wall Street firm of Sullivan & Cromwell.

Opposes Securities Act

Mr. Dean has expressed himself in no uncertain terms in opposition to the present Securities Act, as recently as his address before the Association of Securities Commissioners in Milwaukee Sept. 19. Speaking of the investment banker, he said, "It is blamed for everything, and this makes it nice, because then it is not necessary to think. For he was to blame for the depression because he loaned too liberally, and he is to blame for our failure to rise from the depression because he won't throw other people's money away."

Amendment to the Securities Act "will undoubtedly have to be made," he declared, adding that at a time when industry needs long-term credit and needs it badly, "it is significant that there has not been any new financing undertaken under the Federal Securities Act by any nationally known industrial or public utility company, and this despite the fact that there is demand for such securities. It is as well known that many companies would like to finance to pay off bank loans or impending maturities."

At the same meeting, Baldwin B. Bane, chief of the Securities Division of the Federal Trade Commission, vigorously defended the act, however, asserting that "one fails to understand the complaints, the legal manifestations of an insistence upon misinterpreting plain meanings, unless one realizes that the irresponsible and reckless selfishness that launched the host of unsound securities is not dead."

May Employ Scrip On German Lines

BERLIN.—Introduction of the scrip system by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Lines for overseas freight service, despite known foreign opposition to the plan, looms in the near future.

It is pointed out that the authority of the North Atlantic shipping conference, which recently imposed fines totaling \$182,000 on these lines for accepting blocked marks in payment for passages, does not extend to foreign lines, which are not members of the conference.

Carrying through of the plan depends on the willingness of the Reichsbank to back up the undertaking in the face of an almost certain storm of protest from foreign lines.

Johns-Manville Corp. Quarter Net \$444,454

Johns-Manville Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of \$444,454 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of \$277,693, in third quarter of 1932.

For nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss was \$417,140 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of \$1,792,571 in the first nine months of 1932.

Survey Shows Industrial Gain In Third Quarter Impressive

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Points to Seven Outstanding Favorable Trends in Progress of Business—Activity Barometer Up Again in Current Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—In the third quarter of this year the industrial gains recorded for the second quarter were expanded to impressive proportions, according to the survey of industry for this period which has just been prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The success of the National Recovery Administration program and the definite progress made in the solution of other major problems combined to restore confidence on a national scale and to foster a vigorous renewal of activity in the business community. Prices, employment, and wages were advanced during this period, while industrial activity and sales broadened appreciably, and the volume of commercial liquidation decreased uninterruptedly.

"These impressive gains," says the survey, "have improved business psychology immeasurably, permitting confidence to replace the fear and apprehension which had been widely prevalent. More ground has been gained in the last six months than in any other similar period for a number of years, even though this strong, sustained recovery began with business dragging at the lowest ebb in nearly a century."

The survey holds there are seven outstandingly favorable trends which have reflected the progress of business during the third quarter. It lists them as follows:

1. Commercial Failures.—Although the failure trend has shown continuous improvement since the third quarter of 1932, the declines in number and liabilities recorded in the third quarter greatly exceeded those of any other quarter of the period. The number of failures was reduced by 47.2 per cent and the liabilities by 58.6 per cent. The significance of the trend lies in the clear implication of steadily decreasing commercial liquidation, a development which has occurred at the beginning of every other major industrial recovery upon which statistics are available.
2. Commodity Prices.—During the third quarter the recovery of prices continued unabated. Dun's Index Number reached the highest point of the year, on Oct. 1. It showed a gain of 19.1 per cent over the comparative position of a year ago, and represented a rise of 27.4 per cent from the year's low touched on March 1. The average of prices of the third quarter was 19.9 per cent over the average of the corresponding 1932 quarter.
3. Wage Scales.—The wholehearted support accorded the President's employment agreement and the specific NRA codes by industry in general resulted in a marked gain in salary and wage scales. In the second quarter of the year, salaries averaged 20 per cent over those of the corresponding 1932, while wages were 18 per cent lower. The third-quarter gains reduced these margins to 14 per cent for salaries and 17 per cent for wages.

The World's Business

Devaluation
A STATEMENT in my recent discussion on "What Is Inflation?" said that the dollar is being devalued by a devaluation of the gold stock in Federal Reserve vaults would be to the Treasury. Where do I get my authority from? asks one writer. From Section 3 of the National Banking Emergency Relief Act of last March, which says, *inter alia*:

Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury such action is necessary to protect the currency system of the United States, the Secretary may, in his discretion, require any and all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any and all gold coin, gold bullion, gold certificates, and gold bonds owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations. Upon receipt of such gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

Thus, even though the Federal Reserve banks are private stock corporations, the "dividend" resulting from any return to the gold standard at a higher dollar value for metal than that which still rules in valuing Federal Reserve gold would inhere in the Treasury. The Secretary simply call for the gold over and above the old dollar valuation.

Cotton to China
The cotton which the United States Government sold on credit to China some months ago seems in danger of falling into Japanese hands. China is said to have secured a large quantity of the cotton. So officials are said to be negotiating the sale of the cotton to the Japanese mills in Shanghai, which, if the Chinese need is urgent enough, will probably obtain it well under the market price. The sale will be cut into the ordinary market.

A southern cotton enjoys with Japanese mills. Some surprise has been expressed at the revelation of Japanese mills in China. But "Japan in China" is a pretty big affair. According to a list of cotton mills in China published last year, Japan owns nearly half of the total spindle capacity available in China. The figures are: Chinese, 2,730,000; Japanese, 2,003,000; British, 171,000. The same proportion is reported for number of looms.

Yield of Stocks

Of the 1211 stock issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, 435, or 36 per cent, are on a dividend basis, and almost all of them pay those dividends regularly. A very interesting chart has been put out by Frazier Jellie & Co. showing the yield of the third quarter with a good margin left to be added to undivided profits. After payment of dividends for the period, surplus and undivided profits stood at \$61,203,486, compared with \$61,112,476 at the end of last June.

Deposits were \$581,000,718, compared with \$535,392,509 three months earlier. Reserves stood at \$5,804,285, compared with \$5,163,479 at the end of last June.

Liquidity, the ratio of cash and United States Government security holdings to deposits, was slightly lower on Sept. 30, being 59 cents to \$1, compared with 61 cents to \$1 June 30 last.

Central Hanover Bank Earns Its Dividend

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company earned its dividend in the third quarter with a good margin left to be added to undivided profits. After payment of dividends for the period, surplus and undivided profits stood at \$61,203,486, compared with \$61,112,476 at the end of last June.

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While Others Cut, Brazilians Expand Cotton Production

Chance Seen in Curbs Elsewhere—Takes Place of Coffee Planting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RIO DE JANEIRO.—Two recent decrees of the Brazilian Government provide for the official classification of all cotton grown in the country and for government control of the issue of seeds for planting.

In future Brazilian cotton will only be sold on the basis of weight, type and length of staple in accordance with official standards. Classification boards will be set up by the Ministry of Agriculture in the various cotton centers. These will inspect the cotton in warehouses, railway stations and docks, issuing certificates as to its quality and permits for its removal.

The distribution of seeds will be made by the Ministry of Agriculture, or by authorized persons under its supervision, only selected types suitable to the district being issued to planters.

These measures seem to indicate Brazil's intention to increase the quantity as well as to improve the quality of her cotton, regardless of movements elsewhere to restrict production. At present, Brazil produces rather less than 600,000 bales yearly, but less than one-half of the area available and suitable for cotton is under cultivation. The greater part of that area is in the northeast of Brazil, where plantations are in general small, with owners ignorant of modern methods, and where there is need of extensive irrigation to fight periodical droughts. This region produces an excellent cotton with long and resistant fiber, which sells at 25 or 30 per cent more than the cotton grown elsewhere in Brazil. The cost of production is low and the yield per acre is higher than in any other cotton-growing country.

North American mills, therefore, become a formidable competitor in the world's cotton market.

In Sao Paulo, where land owners have been gradually losing faith in coffee, cotton planting has been greatly stimulated during the past 12 years. The 1930 crop yielded 12,000 tons, and Sao Paulo's total production this year is estimated at 30,000 tons. In that up-to-date State official and private effort have combined to effect a considerable improvement in the quality of the cotton. The 1929 crop gave equal proportions of 24 to 26 mm. fibers. In 1932 the average length of staple was 28 mm. for 85 per cent of the crop.

Soft Coal Output Is Reduced by 40 P. C. in September

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 14 (AP)—Production in the strike-spotted bituminous coal region dropped sharply last month, while the output in the more stabilized anthracite fields continued to increase.

The Department of Mines today estimated soft coal production declined 40 per cent in September, from 86,686,000 tons in August to 51,231,000 tons. Anthracite output was 4,981,000 tons, an increase of 11 per cent from August's 4,396,000 tons and nearly 20 per cent from the September, 1932, total of 4,108,000 tons.

The survey showed 164, or three out of every four, collieries in the hard coal areas operated full or part time last month. The department made no report on the percentage of soft coal mines operating but predicted October operations will show "a marked improvement in production and working time, dating from the recent ending of the miners' holiday."

The department reported 20 fatalities in the anthracite mines last month, compared with 20 in August and 15 last September.

The bituminous industry reported 17 fatalities, against 14 in August and 17 a year ago.

American Cotton Exports Increased

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 237,000 bales compared with 209,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 1,702,000 bales compared with 1,509,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

The movement of American cotton into sight totaled 681,000 bales this week compared with 596,000 last year. The total into sight for the season to date is 3,920,000 bales compared with 3,446,000 for the corresponding period of last season.

Forwardings to mills of the world were 321,000 bales this week compared with 298,000 last year. Total forwardings for the season to date are 2,700,000 bales compared with 2,486,000 for the same period of last season.

U. S. Oil Demand Above Last Year

Total domestic demand for petroleum products in the first eight months this year exceeded by 2.3 per cent the corresponding period of 1932, United States Bureau of Mines reports. Aggregate demand was 564,839,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,234,000 compared with 2,194,000 a year before, when daily average consumption was 2,271,000.

How well the volume of demand has been sustained may be gauged by the fact that total 1932 domestic consumption was only 11 per cent below 1929, the record year. Motor fuel represents about 45 per cent of total oil products entering domestic consumption, and in eight months this year demand for motor fuel was 251,818,000 barrels, running slightly above 250,387,000 the like period of 1932. The year 1931 marked the high of domestic gasoline consumption, but 1932 was only 7.2 per cent lower in volume.

Form Committee To Watch U. S. Debts

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—ANNOUNCEMENT of the formation of a London Advisory and Protective Committee for holders of American investments and those interested in enterprises, businesses or estates in the United States, in order that they might be directly informed and might join for united protection when necessary, has been made through the American counsel to the committee, Hollander & Bernheimer, 50 Broadway.

The committee is entirely voluntary and without profits. Its membership, as constituted at present, consists of Britons and Americans resident or making their offices in London, all of whom have American interests or affiliations and are intimately informed as to conditions in the United States.

With numerous reorganizations and reconstructions pending or imminent, the committee will advise holders from its own accumulating experiences or sources of information, and act when necessary in behalf of individuals or groups.

The called Liberts, of which there are approximately \$1,875,000,000, commanded a price of just over \$1020 per \$1000 par value at the close of yesterday's bond market. Trading will be started in the new bonds next week.

Savings Deposits Show Upturn For New York State

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A complete reversal of the downward trend in number of savings bank accounts in New York State was noted during the last three months, according to figures made public today by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. As against a second quarter shrinkage of 41,000 accounts, the July 1 to Oct. 1 period brought a net increase of 160,000 depositors.

Mr. Henry R. Kinney, president of the Savings Banks Association, commenting on the figures, stated that the decrease in number of open accounts persisted through July and August, but had been more than offset by the fact that over \$6,000,000 new accounts were opened in September, most of them small-sized accounts, representing reemployed workers who were starting to save immediately.

The trend in total deposits also reflected improved conditions during the third quarter. Total deposits of the State were \$17,079,153,000 on Oct. 1, a decrease of \$5,123,500 since July 1, as against a loss of over \$89,000,000 between April 1 and July 1. The figures for both periods included accrued dividends.

"The thousands of small new accounts now being opened are especially welcome to savings banks," said Mr. Kinney, "because they are from the real savers, the people whom our mutual institutions were primarily organized to serve. The basic purpose of savings banks is to help people to build reserves during good times, so that they can draw on them during hard times. Large numbers of our depositors are still out of work, and until they can be reabsorbed by industry their savings accounts alone stand between many of them and the public relief rolls. The gain in new accounts during recent months is a heartening evidence of new business vitality, but they show that the men and women now being reemployed have learned the value and importance of having a savings bank account."

Boston Elevated Operations Show An Improvement

Boston Elevated Railway showed improvement in both net revenues from railway operations and in final results for September, compared with September, 1932, according to Edward Dana, executive vice-president and general manager.

In September of this year net revenues from railway operations before taxes and other deductions, amounted to \$469,040, compared with \$405,769 for September, 1932, an increase of \$63,271. In September this year receipts failed by \$28,739 to meet full cost of service, which includes all charges and taxes, whereas in September, 1932, cost of service exceeded receipts by \$392,707, an improvement of \$123,908 in September of this year.

For the first quarter of the present fiscal year compared with the like period last year, there has been a reduction of \$600,881 in operating expenses. For the like period there has been a reduction of \$286,487 in receipts. The excess of cost of service over receipts has shown a reduction compared with a year ago in the corresponding three months of \$383,663.

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How well the volume of demand has been sustained may be gauged by the fact that total 1932 domestic consumption was only 11 per cent below 1929, the record year. Motor fuel represents about 45 per cent of total oil products entering domestic consumption, and in eight months this year demand for motor fuel was 251,818,000 barrels, running slightly above 250,387,000 the like period of 1932. The year 1931 marked the high of domestic gasoline consumption, but 1932 was only 7.2 per cent lower in volume.

Converted Liberty Bonds May Bring Sizable Premium

Bankers Say Acceptance of Treasury Offer Will Benefit Holders

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—What shall I do with my Liberties? is a question which is pouring in upon bankers from all clients.

Wall Street bankers generally are explaining to customers holding 4½ per cent Fourth Liberty bonds which have been called for that they stand to receive a substantial premium by accepting the United States Treasury's offer to convert them into new 12-year bonds, callable after 10 years, paying 4½ per cent the first year, and 3½ per cent thereafter.

If the holder of a \$1000 Liberty bond that has been called keeps it until it is redeemed at par next April 15, he will receive just \$1000, and no more, but, based on current prices of the various Treasury issues, he should get a bond commanding a price of \$10 to \$20 more than the flat \$1000, if he accepts the exchange.

The called Liberties, of which there are approximately \$1,875,000,000, commanded a price of just over \$1020 per \$1000 par value at the close of yesterday's bond market. Trading will be started in the new bonds next week.

Bata May Build American Factory

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—An American branch factory of the Bata Co., of Czechoslovakia, will probably be located in Maryland. The factory, it is reported, will be located on a large tract of land on the Bush River near Aberdeen, about 23 miles from Baltimore.

William M. Longley, owner of the proposed factory, admitted that negotiations for the sale of the tract, which consists of between 800 and 900 acres, to the Bata concern, had been under way for some time.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

Much News For Baseball Fans During Winter

Possibility of Inter-League
Play and Uniform
Ball Included

The usual lull in major-league baseball that comes each year between the end of World Series play and the annual meetings held some time during the winter months, is being the fans plenty of time to think about possible trends or changes in the national game.

Several weeks before the end of the past season there arose much discussion over the possibility of inter-league play during the coming year. Someone proposed that each club in the National League and likewise each team in the American, meet in a series of perhaps five games in the home parks of both clubs. This plan is almost certain to stimulate interest and bring more people into the ball parks. Fans in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati would flock to the park to see the great slugger of Jimmy Fox, Al Simmons, Babe Ruth, while followers in Cleveland, Detroit and Washington would be interested in such National League stars as Chuck Klein, Lon Warneke and Wally Berger. However, the club officials are the ones to decide just what can be done in this respect. Perhaps they will give the plan a trial.

Talk About the Ball
Another important question that is certain to arise at the annual meetings is that concerning the ball. It is a well known fact that the American League ball is livelier than the sphere used in the senior circuit. For this reason an accurate comparison of records between the two leagues is impossible. Also, the usual complications arise when the World Series comes around. No doubt the magnates will do something about the ball. We believe they should.

Figures are not available at this time to tell just how much money has been made during the season of 1933, but it is safe to say that not more than one or two finished on the right side of the line. And for this reason, there are certain to be drastic salary reductions when contract time arrives. Club expenses, in most cases, must be reduced and the player must bear some of the responsibility.

There are certain to be new managers with one or two clubs and apt to be new players also. The Boston Red Sox have released Marty McManus, and it is the general opinion that Bucky Harris, late of Detroit, will be the man selected by General Manager Eddie Collins. Harris' leaving Detroit, therefore, leaves the Tigers without a manager, but Frank Navin will have one before long. George Gibson's status in Pittsburgh hangs on the balance. Fans out there who believe that the Pirates should have won the pennant last year and blamed Gibson for it, may be disappointed. Pie Traynor would be a good man for that position if and when it is vacant. Frankie Frisch will be given another year at least to show what he can do with the St. Louis Cardinals. He did very well there during the time he has been at the helm.

Hornby Handling Browns
Rogers Hornby, after many years as a star manager and player in the National League, is making an effort to build up the St. Louis Browns. Walter Johnson has accomplished things with the Cleveland Indians during several seasons of time he has been there and will be closely watched when the 1934 campaign gets under way. Incidentally, Bill Evans, general manager of the Indians, is said to be seeking employment elsewhere. Rumors say that he will be forced to take a drastic cut in salary in 1934. He is a valuable man to have on a baseball club and no doubt there are several clubs who would be willing to pay him more salary than the Indians are in a position to offer. Perhaps the Cubs could use him.

Nearly everyone is wondering who will become of Babe Ruth, the slugging Yankee outfielder who is reported to be at the end of his playing career. In the first place, no question whether or not he is through as a player. Probably he couldn't go through 154 games, but he might manage 100 or so. Ruth has ambitions of becoming a manager. Financially, he has a big fallow. He will take care of himself, but he will leave baseball and probably will not leave it entirely for many years to come.

Men close to baseball are looking for a big trading season this winter. The Red Sox and Indians started the ball rolling a few days ago by exchanging a pitcher for an infielder. This is only the beginning, however, of much changing of uniforms. Clubs owners are making every effort to stimulate interest in the game and one way to do this is to show the fans new faces. The Giants and Senators may get plenty of competition next season.

Colonel Terry To Guide N. Y. Giants

By the Associated Press
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 14—The New York Giants will be under command of a colonel next season, Governor Bill McAllister's office announced today that a commission had been issued designating Bill Terry, the Giants' first baseman-manager, as a "colonel" of the Governor's staff. The commission was forwarded to Memphis for presentation to Terry at the homecoming celebration arranged for him today.

Gophers Off To Shaky Opening Of Grid Season

Tied by Indiana but Coach
Bierman Is Hopeful—
Fifteen Lettermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14—While not greatly encouraged with the showing of the University of Minnesota football team in its early contests of the season against South Dakota State University Sept. 30, and the 6-to-6 tie with Indiana last Saturday, Coach B. W. Bierman was not altogether displeased. Fifteen lettermen and nine veterans of the 1933 squad together with several sophomore prospects make up the Gophers' squad this season.

The team is captained by Roy J. Oen '34, one of the lightest variety centers in the Conference. He is ready in passing and shines particularly in blocking. The team is almost certain to stimulate interest and bring more people into the ball parks. Fans in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati would flock to the park to see the great slugger of Jimmy Fox, Al Simmons, Babe Ruth, while followers in Cleveland, Detroit and Washington would be interested in such National League stars as Chuck Klein, Lon Warneke and Wally Berger. However, the club officials are the ones to decide just what can be done in this respect. Perhaps they will give the plan a trial.

Lettermen Have First Call
Three lettermen have first call on the guard positions. Milton Bruhn '35 stepped out of the ranks a year ago to play center. This season he has taken over the left guard position and is not likely to be dislodged. Teamed with Bruhn in the opening game was Stanley Lundgren '34 who saw much service a season ago. He weighs 215 pounds and is a solid charger. Ellsworth H. Harpole '34, who developed with the season to win his monogram last year, is Lundgren's understudy. The outstanding sophomore is Frank Dalkota, who has been a very noteworthy player in practice. In addition there are two promising relief men in J. C. Bevan '36 and William A. Bevan '36, brothers who are big, rough and active. The roster of guards has a minimum weight of 180 pounds.

The sophomores are setting the pace for the tackle positions at this stage of the campaign, led by Richard Smith on the left of the line. Before the 1933 season on the right. They are good, solid players, rangy and fond of rough going. They were in the opening game's starting lineup. Smith is hardly given an edge over J. Phillip Bengtson '34, who won his letter last year, and is equal in his reliability and the ability to make the most of his experience. Others who can assure competence in relief roles are Leslie R. Knudsen '35, a relief man last season, and William Freimuth '36, biggest man on the squad, who handles his six feet six inches and 215 pounds to surprising advantage.

Three lettermen, Frank Larson '33, Robert J. Tenner '34 and John O. Roning '34 have first call on the end positions. Roning and Tenner hold the left wing, the former showing reliability and the ability to analyze opposing plays and the latter exhibiting skill as a pass receiver last season. They showed to advantage in the opening contest. Larson is one of the hardest players on the squad, a competent pass receiver and a powerful blocker. He performs at the right wing. Leading sophomores are Mark W. Klonowski and Sylvester F. Schmickel who can start fast, hit hard and are adept at catching passes.

Six lettermen, give Coach Bierman a strong backfield foundation. First choice for the quarterback position, however, falls among the sophomores, with Glenn E. Seidel having the edge. He had ambitions to be a fullback, but was disappointed as blocking back and showed such talent as a field general that he was given the starting assignment in the first game and served without relief. Vernal A. LeVoor '36 is rated with Seidel. He is a strong blocker and a sure tackler.

Veteran Halfback
Francis L. Lund '33, letterman and star last year, has first call on the left halfback position. He is expected to do much of the kicking and passing for Minnesota. He can skirt the ends and is a powerful plunger. Another letterman at this position is George L. Champlin Jr. '34, who weighs only 145 pounds, but is exceptionally fast and elusive. Sophomores aspiring to the post are George E. Roscoe and Richard Farmer, both triple threats with the former having a slight edge.

W. E. Smith '35 earned his letter last year and is a certain starter at right halfback. He weighs 200 pounds and is an exceptional blocker and plunger. Two other lettermen, Lloyd T. Hribar '34 and Erwin J. Burg '35, who were handicapped by mishaps last year, are slated to see action at the blocking-back position.

L. G. Carlisle Leads Field
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Lewis G. Carlisle of East Hills, N. Y., has won the medal for onboard motorboat drivers during the season of 1933, according to an announcement made yesterday by George Townsend, president of the American Motor Boat Association.

Second place went to Don Francis of Rantoul, Ill., with 18,224 points while Samuel H. Crozier of Edinburg, Tex., won with 13,827 points. All three are amateurs. The first professional being J. C. Walter of Syracuse, who finished fourth with 12,725. Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp of Tulsa, Okla., was the woman driver with 2,994 points. Mrs. M. Henderson of Turlock, Calif., was the first professional woman, finishing second in the list with 1,952 points. Scores of 430 drivers were computed after they had competed in 34 sanctioned regattas in the East, Mid-West and Far West.

Mr. and Mrs. Vane Win
HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—Edwin H. Vane Jr. of Philadelphia yesterday won the men's laurels in the annual golf tournament at Hot Springs after his wife, the former Genevieve Collett, had won the women's title. Mrs. Vane defeated Mrs. Beverly H. Shriver of Pittsburgh, 6 and 5, but her husband had a harder job defeating John J. Hicks Kerr of Richmond, 1 up.

British Sports Letter

Spare Time + Inclination + Opportunity = Sport

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SPALE time—inclination—opportunity=sport. This equation represents one of the most striking social phenomena of post-war days. It has helped to change human habits almost out of recognition. And, in the words of the old ditty, "we ain't seen nothing yet." The release of more and more time for leisure must register a big upward kick on the sports graph. For the inclination to play games is now world-wide and the opportunity to do so increases all the while. Half a century ago, amateur sport was organized on only sketchy lines. By comparison with numbers today, there were very few clubs, and the people who belonged to them were prepared to spend money. Willingness in this respect brought about professionalism, which has since thrown a big money-spinner into the show business. Gladiatorial developments in football, baseball, cricket, lawn tennis, and so forth, are responsible for the cult of "watching." This is a mixed blessing. It has bearing on the investment of leisure, but has very little to do with individual athletic achievement. And individual athletic achievement, after all, is what sport has come to mean.

In most countries at the present time, the habit of games-playing is acquired at school. Education authorities see to it that, because they recognize the social value of "sportsmanship." This quality, evolved in physical competition, is the ability to admire the superiority of a rival. With its acquisition come fitness, friendship and fun.

Games-Playing Beneficial
It is generally conceded that the British public schools were the cradle of sport, as now understood, and their example in stressing games has been universally copied. The modern Olympic Games were instituted because a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, felt that the British "public school spirit" was something which should be spread to the rest of the world. "Playing the game" is a phrase with a deep moral significance. In some communities it is a traditional habit; in others it is in process of becoming one. For this reason sport is held seriously to be a working factor in the cause of world peace and reciprocal understanding.

As games-playing is obviously pleasant and beneficial, the desirability has been perceived of putting sport within the reach of all. Great strides have been made in this direction and today it is easier to participate in organized athletics than ever before. The increase in clubs has worked this transformation. If it were possible to project a movie picture, showing the spread of athletic organization in the world since, say 1900, a stupefying would be seen to spread, first slowly, then rapidly, over both hemispheres, until, in the years following the war, it would seem as if a high-power spray were hard at work. There are now millions of sports clubs in existence. The world-wide facilities on every scale, from big-class yachting for millionaires to table-tennis for artisan lads.

Women have not been left behind in this world movement. There may have been occasional athletic heroines throughout past ages, commencing with Atalanta; but the sum total of their activities was nothing much more than a joke up to 1918. Now women have "activities" and their standard of performance is ascending rapidly.

Various Aspects of Sport
The aspects of sport which appeal to individuals vary according to preference and aptitude. If people live near water, they plunge into it. If they are fond of the open air, they go to the beach. If they are fond of skating, sailing clubs abound in all countries, so that the aquatic enthusiasts can derive the fullest possible enjoyment from their sport.

Sailing, though, is one of the recreations in which the club is not vital. The only essential requirements are a boat and a crew. The financial outlay is small and the enjoyment great. Ask any of those bronzed amateur "hands" on Kiel Sound, Australia's harbors, the Norfolk Broads, or elsewhere, and you will find that the sport of sailing is a most enjoyable one. For men and boys the most popular sports on land is Association football. The soccer ball has been booted up and down all the lines of longitude and latitude and the number of clubs founded since 1900 exceeds a million. Moscow, the capital of Russia, affords a striking example of soccer's growth over the face of the globe. In that city, before the war, there were six soccer clubs in the city; now there are more than 500. It has been estimated that the number of players in the Soviet Union exceeds 300,000.

Almost every nation plays soccer and 50 are league together in an international governing body called the Federation Internationale de Football Amateur Club organization is inescapable in football, as it is in baseball, cricket or any other team game in which the activities of numerous individuals have to be blended. These clubs vary in pretentiousness to suit all purses. The development has been made possible by the efforts of national and local government authorities, by business house administrators, and by the helpfulness of established clubs. In Britain, where there is more organized games-playing in proportion to the population than anywhere else, the conduct of sport is almost entirely voluntary. Even in certain state elementary schools (corresponding to public schools in the United States) no grant is made toward the provision of sports gear, and the necessary funds are raised by the teachers through the medium of dances and other social functions. The games are played in public parks on pitches for which no rent has to be paid. In the United States, the situation is different. The public parks are few and far between. The necessary funds are raised by the teachers through the medium of dances and other social functions. The games are played in public parks on pitches for which no rent has to be paid. In the United States, the situation is different. The public parks are few and far between. The necessary funds are raised by the teachers through the medium of dances and other social functions. The games are played in public parks on pitches for which no rent has to be paid.

Exclusiveness Disappearing From Sports
Lawn tennis and golf, which are extremely popular among both sexes and are played by people of all ages are becoming more and more accessible. Formerly they were pastimes for folk with a comfortable margin of spare cash; but now the increase in the number of public courts and links has put them within the reach of most.

In certain localities in England a very full day of mixed sport can now be enjoyed for the expenditure of 2s. 6d. by anyone with clubs, a racket and a swimming suit. Eighteen notes of golf on a public course in the morning cost 18d.; two hours' tennis in a park in the afternoon cost 6d. for each of four people; and a swim in the public baths to finish with costs 6d. In this way exclusiveness is disappearing from games-playing and the "brotherhood of sport" is becoming a social reality.

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College Football Results
Abilene Christian 6, N. Texas T. 0.
Amarillo 12, New Mexico N. 0.
Baker 27, Bethany 0.
Baylor 24, Central Ind. N. 0.
Bethel 19, Chico Indians 0.
Bradley 48, Eureka 0.
Butler 19, Evansville 0.
Camden 49, East Okla. T. 0.
Cen. Ind. 7, 14, Chicago 0.
Cen. Ind. 6, George Washington 0.
Cumberland 21, Bethel 0.
Dalton 7, Heidelberg 0.
Detroit 14, Wash. and Jeff. 0.
Doan 6, Buena Vista 0.
Drexel 19, Creighton 0.
Duquesne 12, West. Maryland 0.
Gustavus 18, Marquette 0.
Hawaii 12, Oakland City 0.
Howard 51, Union 0.
Husky 19, Mt. Union 0.
Husky 19, Mt. Union 0.
Langley 10, 0, Lovola 0.
McPherson 6, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Michigan 13, St. Victor 0.
Milken 18, Quincy 0.
Miss. College 10, Springfield 0.
Missouri 22, Washington 0.
Muskegon 19, Mt. Union 0.
Norfolk N. 16, York 0.
North Dakota 41, South Dakota 0.
Oklahoma City 19, Okla. A. & M. 13.
Parsons 6, Simpson 0.
Piedmont 6, Williamette 0.
Regents 21, Occidental 0.
Roanoke 21, Elton 0.
St. Edwards 18, Southwest 0.
St. Benedict 19, Ottawa 0.
St. Louis 19, Grinnell 13.
St. Thomas 7, St. Mary's 0.
Tarkio 6, Midland 0.
Temple 19, Haskell 0.
Texas A. & M. 17, Texas A. & I. 0.
Trinity 9, Washburn 0.
Upper Iowa 20, Penn 0.
Eureka 12, Kearney 7.
West Texas T. 13, McMurry 0.
Whittier 18, Santa Barbara 0.
Wichita 7, Emporia 0.

Sources of News Called Involiate
CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—News-paper men should be allowed immunity from divulging news sources and violating confidences, Prof. F. S. Siebert of the University of Illinois said yesterday at the convention of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity. He pointed out that only Maryline Marlowe, who recognized the right of the press to protect news sources. Professor Siebert, a teacher of journalism and member of the bar, said that "inviolability of confidences is part of the ethics of journalism. If it is good ethics, it is good law." "The community is fully protected by existing libel laws from any reckless publication which might harm it."

Minister to Sweden Sees Success for NRA
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. Laurence Steinhardt, United States Minister to Sweden, declared in an address yesterday before the Swedish-American Society that President Roosevelt's program must, and will succeed.

Brains Buy Three Players
Boston Bruins have purchased three players from Saskatoon of the Western Canada Hockey League. Frank Dyck and Charles Mason, two forwards, and a defenseman, Andy Mulligan, will play for the Bruins. It is probable that they will play with the Bruins. Dyck played amateur hockey at Edinburg, Tex., then played with Seattle, Syracuse and New York. Mulligan has been in service with Regina, St. Paul and Saskatoon.

Miss Ridley Wins Title
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 14—Joan Ridley, of the English Whigham Cup team, won the women's championship tournament of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club here, yesterday, defeating Anne Page of Philadelphia in the final round, 6-3, 6-4.

Baltimore Drafts Pitcher
DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 14 (AP)—Baltimore Orioles have drafted pitcher Alton (Max) Butler from Atlanta of the Southern Association. Cracker pitcher was the only player drafted by the Orioles during the draft period for leagues of this class.

Nebraska Has Another Light Speedy Eleven

Lack of Experienced Re-
serves Chief Concern of
Coach D. X. Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LINCOLN, Neb.—The University of Nebraska, "Big Six" champion of 1932, are facing the football season again with a light, but speedy, team. The first starting line-up, according to D. X. Bible, head coach, will display at least eight seniors. Despite this veteran lineup, Coach Bible is facing a problem due to lack of experienced reserves. Reserves for center, tackle and quarterback especially are lacking.

Loss of Lawrence Ely, veteran center, C. C. Mathis, most elusive backfield man and heaviest yardage-gainer of last season; E. M. Hokit, veteran end; Ulysses Schleuter, tackle; C. P. Campbell, guard, and C. H. Staab, in the backfield, by graduation, is keenly felt.

Senior letter men back in the lineup are expected to carry the burden for the season in their respective positions are: W. J. Roby '34, Lee Penney '34, B. N. Kilbourne '34, at ends; G. O'Brien '34 at tackle; W. H. Debus '34 at guard; E. Masterson '34, J. T. Miller '34, H. C. Boswell '34 and G. H. Sauer '34 in the backfield.

In Ely at center the team lost not only a good center, but the man who directed the defense. Franklin Meier '34, substitute last season, will be the main dependence in that position. R. S. Smith '36, Willard Horchum '35, G. R. Jones '34 and Neal E. Mehring '34, are the other outstanding candidates.

At the end positions Roby, Penney and Kilbourne will be the main dependence with Virgil Yelkin '36, J. W. Milne '34 and M. W. Wilson '36, reserves. O'Brien is the only veteran at the tackle position. W. L. Pflum '35, J. R. Thompson '36, E. L. Upgrove '36, C. H. Reese '36, Ben Funkh '36, and H. Keriakides '34, will be in the reserve lineup. The guard positions are well fortified, Coach Bible said, with W. H. Debus '34 and C. R. Bishop '34, main dependence of last year, back in suits.

Coach Bible will depend largely upon speed and diversified play built largely around Sauer, triple-threat man, who is expected to be the star performer. This year's backfield, which has plenty of speed, G. D. Lanoue '36, a sophomore, also speedy, is the outstanding reserve quarterback. B. R. Parsons '35 has been making a splendid showing in practice games along with Sauer.

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State Air Officials Are Urged to Adopt Federal Regulation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14—It probably is not such a serious matter for a motorist not to know the parking rules in each strange city that he enters, but for the pilot of an airplane to be at sea upon the adoption of their rules, the pilot might reach a quite a serious matter. Those state officials who are working for uniformity in air traffic rules as well as on the many other problems that confront an infant industry met here yesterday in the third annual convention of the National Association of State Aviation Officials.

Mr. R. S. Boutelle, director of aeronautic development of the Department of Commerce, and president of this association, urged the adoption of federal licensing regulations and air traffic rules as the simplest method for attaining that uniformity. He pointed out that so many states have followed the lead of the Federal Government in the past that the adoption of federal action is the obvious thing.

Mr. Boutelle stated that there are at present about 550 municipal airports, 650 commercial ports and 23 state operated fields, in addition to Department of Commerce intermediate fields, Army, Navy, auxiliary, private and miscellaneous government fields. "The states have the opportunity at this time to pave the way for further development in aeronautics by assisting in the establishment of airports and improving existing ones," stated Mr. Boutelle. "They will benefit from the further progress in flying in direct proportion to the efforts they make to prepare themselves. A development similar to that of the highways will have to provide competitive development of flying, particularly private flying."

International Engineers Study Gas Development
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—Industrial development as well as the manufacture, distribution and sales phases of the gas industry were studied here by British and French engineers in the manufactured gas industry on a recent visit. The group of some 75 engineers had attended the conference of the Canadian Gas Association in Ottawa and went on from this city to Chicago to the convention of the American Gas Association, of which Mr. A. Hewitt, vice-president and general manager of the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, is president.

Guest speakers at the dinner here included Mr. F. P. Tarratt, president of the British Institution of Gas Engineers, Mr. A. Baril, president of the French Association and Mr. Fritz Escher of Zurich, president of the International Gas Union. Mr. J. Stewart, Mayor of Toronto, and Dr. Seymour Hadwen of the Ontario Research Foundation also spoke.

Howie Morenz Is Signed
MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Canadian Press)—The signature of Howie Morenz, star center of the Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League was affixed to a contract for the season yesterday.

College Polo Results
Norwich 14, Dartmouth 2.

New Brahms Fourth Offered Excellent Recording Marks New Album by Philadelphia Orchestra

Monthly Record Review

Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor is the major recording event from this month's crop of Victor records. This new recording of the Fourth by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski is the second one by Victor and is indeed superior to the London Symphony Orchestra version done under the baton of Hermann Abendroth. The recording is a masterpiece. The first and third movements of the symphony never fail to interest this reviewer. To musicians the fourth movement is of interest in that Brahms incorporated a passacaglia or ancient dance form upon which he built the framework of his final movement.

Orchestral
Brahms: Symphony No. 4 in E Minor, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Five Victor records in album.
Sibelius: Finlandia, and The Swan of Tuonela, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor 12-inch program transcription. This is a long-playing disc, reduced to two standard speed versions already recorded by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Swan of Tuonela might be called Sibelius' answer to Debussy's "André," but at any rate it is a much sterner work than Wagner's, for instance.

Debussy: Quartet in G Minor, played by Pro Arte Quartet. Four Victor records in album. This is a quartet in making his quartet music approximate the orchestra at times. It is a long-playing disc, reduced to two standard speed versions already recorded by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Swan of Tuonela might be called Sibelius' answer to Debussy's "André," but at any rate it is a much sterner work than Wagner's, for instance.

Debussy: Variations Symphoniques (3 sides), played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Three Victor records in album. A stable work to be placed in the youthful fingers of Menuhin but he carries it off remarkably. The music is that he was placed too near the microphone, for the work is sharp and piercing. Long time.

Reel: Two Victor records
D'Indy: Variations Symphoniques (3 sides), played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Three Victor records in album. A stable work to be placed in the youthful fingers of Menuhin but he carries it off remarkably. The music is that he was placed too near the microphone, for the work is sharp and piercing. Long time.

The Trumpeter (Baron-Di) and My Message (Gade-D'Arleto), sung by John Charles Thomas, baritone, accompanied by Will Garraway, pianist. Victor 10-inch record. Mr. Thomas has a good voice for an interval, so the popular "Trumpeter" brings him back. He is hereby welcomed.

When I Bring to You Colors of Love, and Light, sung by John Charles Thomas, baritone, accompanied by Will Garraway, pianist. Victor 10-inch record. Mr. Thomas has a good voice for an interval, so the popular "Trumpeter" brings him back. He is hereby welcomed.

Wedge Wood, and in the Moonlight (Kietelber), played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Richard Owen. Victor 12-inch black label record. The music that comes out from behind the poised palms of a hotel's dining-room.

European Releases
Opera
Biseli: Carmen, sung by the chorus of La Scala, Milan, and Maria Szymanowska, Columbia album. A series of abridged operas by Columbia, of which the second, "Carmen," is excellent but the weak spot is the exaggerated voices of the women soloists.

Beethoven: Overture-Egmont, played by Berlin Broadcasting Corporation's Symphonies Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult. H. M. V. record. Another excellent recording of the Beethoven Overture of Schubert is on the spare side.

Chamber Music
Mozart: Oboe Quartet, played by Goossens, Cohen, and others. Columbia album. This is a most satisfactory playing by the quartet. The music is excellent but the weak spot is the exaggerated voices of the women soloists.

Instrumental
Grieg: Peer Gynt Suite, No. 1, played on Klavinskaul Organ by H. M. V. record. This is a most satisfactory playing by the organist. The music is excellent but the weak spot is the exaggerated voices of the women soloists.

Japan Moves Troops; Rail Line Opened
TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Authoritative sources said here today that Japanese troops were being concentrated at Mukden, Changchun and Harbin in Manchuria. Apparently the concentration was a precautionary measure, ostensibly in preparation for a drive against bands.

British Immigration Is Factor in Canada
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL—The immigration into Canada of British subjects guaranteed a living and able to take care of themselves was a necessary factor in the future prosperity of both countries, was the opinion of Brigadier-General H. Hornby in an address before the Royal Empire Society here. General Hornby has just returned from England, where he has been engaged on the "missionary" work of his colonization scheme.

The scheme is to organize English companies to purchase large blocks of land in Canada and to equip them with buildings, livestock and machinery. To these homesteads will go English settlers, selected by their home towns where they will be trained in mixed farming for a period of five years.

The settlers will be guaranteed clothing and foodstuffs for the first year. General Hornby explained. The English towns will finance their own selected settlers, which could be made possible through loans by the British Government. "I do not advocate the immediate immigration of large numbers of settlers," concluded General Hornby. "We must make preparation in Canada before that is feasible, and I am now working to organize these essential preparations."

Burden of Crime Declared to Rest On Public Apathy

(Continued from Page 1)

started wrong in the suppression of crime. Many of our ancestors were fugitives from governmental oppression. In the effort to protect the individual against the crimes of the state, we have so weakened the state by legislation, by judicial construction, and by the attitude of public opinion and public sympathy that money and organization give to crime a large element of immunity from punishment. That organized crime walks the streets unafraid is no mystery, Mr. Cummings said. "The American people have refused to make a contribution to the formation of an intelligent public opinion, the only safe guide for a government among free people, and have applied in its stead an in small measure the theories of persons of overheated temperament—too many theories, too much fomentation, and too little of the sunshine of common sense."

America on a Vacation
He warned that America had been "on a vacation." And that not until the last few months had it been possible to bring public consideration to anything burdened with thinking. "There are indications," he declared, "that the end of the vacation has come."

Before, interspersed and after the addresses by Mr. Sumners and Senator Copeland, various convention committees met to discuss plans to be presented at the convention for the removal of the police from politics. That schools should be strengthened to care for the needs of the undeveloped children, and that teachers, instead of out of work, should be employed, and that funds, and give their attentions to children unable to attend schools because of crowded conditions. Speakers favored the physical and fingerprint identification of all foreigners coming to live in the United States.

Drugs Play Deep Part
Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, president of North Narcotic Defense Association, addressing the convention, stated that his duties for the last 12 years had led to the conclusion that the exploitation of drug addiction was the greatest menace to the nation by crime. The estimates furnished by the association attribute \$2,000,000,000 as the criminal cost caused by the use of narcotic drugs in America each year.

In the prisons of New York City, the careful estimates place at more than 50 per cent the criminals convicted of crimes involved in moral turpitude who are drug addicts. For many years in the largest group in federal penitentiaries has been the group convicted under a cake of narcotic laws. Congress is building two new penitentiaries to take care of drug addicts in the three regular penitentiaries.

The conclusion that the youth of the country are led into drug addiction in pool rooms, dance halls, street corners and elsewhere, largely because they never dreamed that they were being "hooked" until it was too late.

Boston Art Notes

Vase Galleries
Painters of the East and West of the United States are exhibitors at the Vase Galleries in Copley Square. As their works are seen hanging side by side, they do not differ perceptibly; it seems to make no difference whether one dwells upon the Atlantic or the Pacific seaboard. Two neighbors in a studio building in Boston may have more variation in style.

What we see at Vase's represents a well-schooled group of artists working in the accepted manner, tidily, detachedly, poetically. They are given to Arcadian dreams. Though they may select most beautiful places to portray, they make them more beautiful with idyllic colorings and soothing atmosphere. Old New England, or the Grand Canyon, hills, valleys, rocky seacoast, all are seen with the same peaceful, untroubled outlook. To many, such pictures represent the very height of graphic undertaking. They do not stir the onlooker; they do subdue and pacify him.

There are some of the very clear, detailed portraits of Indians made by Kathryn Leighton. There are still-life panels made with tantalizing verities by craftslike like Ernest Major and Bernard Koyas. They gleam with shiny surfaces,

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)ANTHONY
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All Nature



Cucumber

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY cucumbers are a delight-ful, almost necessary, addition to the world's menus. All of the common garden varieties are derived from an Asiatic species, which has been improved through years of cultivation, particularly by the Dutch—and lately by Americans.

Cucumbers should be sown about April 1 in a hotbed, on pieces of sod with the grass side down. The plants can thus be easily transplanted to the garden, where they should be spaced from four to six feet apart. During the first few days it might be necessary to protect them at night with inverted jars or glasses.

The cucumbers should be gathered when they are large enough to use, whether they are needed or not; for if they are left on the vines to ripen, the plants stop bearing. "Cukes" may be picked at all stages of growth, the small ones only a few days old making the finest, most delicate, and most expensive pickles of all.

Classed with the cucumber are the small gherkin of the West Indies and the snake cucumber, the latter of which might better be assigned to the muskmelon group.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

There was an under

current of excitement

and speculation was rife

in the vast concourse

as to whom among the

great galaxy of stars

was to be presented to

favor with the next sel-

ection. Sweet music had

been discoursed all ev-

ening and the last num-

ber had been cheered to

the echo by each and

every one of those pre-

sent.

Edit this paragraph and compare your

efforts with the form which appears on

another page (among the advertisements).

Junior Cross-Word No. 6

Across

- 1—To plunge in a liquid.
- 2—Watch dial.
- 3—White.
- 4—No.
- 5—Musical note.
- 6—Mineral spring.
- 7—Full of (suffix).
- 8—Rescue.
- 9—Any person.
- 10—Snail-like fish.
- 11—Neuter pronoun.
- 12—Month of the year.
- 13—From (prefix).
- 14—Fragrant flowers.
- 15—Condensed moisture.
- 16—Child's game.

Down

- 1—Whether.
- 2—Greek and Roman god of flocks and herds.
- 3—It is used to open a lock.
- 4—Exists.
- 5—Vapor.
- 6—Used for taking photographs.
- 7—Madison is capital of this state (ab.).
- 8—Passed, as time.
- 9—Cutting tool.
- 10—Fenn.
- 11—Greasy substance.
- 12—Conducted.
- 13—To cut down, as grass.
- 14—Still.
- 15—One note below "A" above.
- 16—Brazil is located on this continent (ab.).

(The solution will be found among the advertisements.)

Brevities

Des Moines Register: "A bee travels 4,776 miles to gather a pound of honey." If it were farther out, it might find it cheaper at the wax stands.

Detroit News: Another of a more or less disappearing type is the banker who could run any kind of business but a bank.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance

State hard liquor monopoly advised in Rockefeller plan; calls for sales in unbroken packages for home consumption

New York Giants defeat Washington Senators 4 games to 1, winning world baseball series

October defaults of German bonds over \$200,000,000

Chicago Tribune and Kansas City Star are among influential western papers banning liquor advertisements

Nearly 500 carloads of cured pork already shipped under president's plan to reduce number of hogs and aid Nation's needy

Small arms manufacturers amend code to regulate sale of machine guns and prevent them and similar weapons from reaching gangsters' agents

Miss Perkins orders money appropriated for gold paint and other ornamentation on Labor Department building, to be turned to utilitarian purposes such as nonskid floors, sound-proof ceilings, drop lights, rest rooms

World's consumption of cotton during August was largest in history; 2,179,000 bales being used

Vines joins Tilden's "pro" tennis troupe

Contractors urge \$1,000,000,000 stimulant for building trades; Government would be asked to finance first mortgages for 300,000 new homes in 1000 cities, giving year's work to 2,134,228

Latin American peace pledged in agreement of six nations; territory won by force not to get recognition of signers

Gen. Johnson warns that public disapproves strikes

Treasury calls \$1,875,000,000 Liberty bonds; Govt to save \$75,000,000 in interest charge

Chemically treated grain grown in dark cabinets gains height in 6 days as normally requires 6 weeks; remarkable results forecast in connection with dairies, as tests prove milk supply increases when this fresh feed is substituted for usual fodder

London Observer, famous weekly, banned from Germany for criticizing Reich

Church groups aroused by proposed extension of penal code which would authorize physicians to end tortures of "incurable patients"

700-foot shaft of roaring natural gas banishes darkness and draws crowds of visitors, who are unable to approach nearer than third of mile, owing to heat; experts from several countries study plan to extinguish it

Japanese diplomats interpret Moscow's publishing of so-called Hishikari notes as indicating to Japan that Russia is ready to resist anti-Soviet activity in Orient

Japanese forces erect barracks at Shanghai fort

Australia seen as taking lead in emerging from depression; pays all foreign obligations and has surplus for two years

Kingsford-Smith clips almost 41 hours off Scott's England to Australia flight, setting record of 7 days, 4 hr., 44 m.; is acclaimed by Lindbergh as "world's greatest aviator"

Manu rosters politics, opposing Roumanian King

Spanish Parliament is dissolved; New elections due in November

Portugal wins seat in Council of League

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Comfort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

A WOMAN, heavy of heart because of seemingly multiplied trials, boarded a car going up town one day. The seats were filled and as she reached for a strap she found herself looking down into the eyes of three small children. Grimy little hands and faces, pitifully shabby garments, proclaimed all too clearly the claim of need; but what a wealth of love and friendliness there was in three small hearts!

Instantly "Brother" rose, and lifting his cap, said, "Have my seat, lady."

As "lady" took the proffered seat, the smallest girl drew from her coat pocket a paper bag containing three vivid green candies, obviously of the "three for a penny" variety; and, her little face radiant with the joy of sharing, explained carefully, "One is for Sister, and one is for Brother, but—you may have my candy, lady."

Far removed indeed were the multiplied trials, the heaviness of heart! The loving thought of three of His little ones had sent "lady" on her way, joyous and free in the contemplation of multiplied blessings. And as she left the car, a line from Whittier sang itself into her thought: "We touch Him in life's throng and press, and we are whole again."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Threshold—The last syllable is -old, not -hold.

Divested—The i is short.

Sensual—The second syllable is -shoo.

Evangelize—The first e is as in create.

Transition, transitional—Preferably tran-sih'-un and tran-sih'-un-al.

Retrospection—The first e is preferably long.

Tenacity—The e is "quick-long."

Revelation—The first e is as in create.

Revelator—The third syllable, according to Webster's, has principal accent—same as "Revelation."

"Bowed" (dis. 35-3)—To rime with "loud."

"Blessed" (Rev. 22:14, 14:13; I Peter 1:3)—In each instance it is a participial adjective, and is pronounced as two syllables. Note that a verb tells what the subject does, or what is done to the subject ("He blessed him"; "He was blessed by him")—both pronounced as one syllable. An adjective, however, describes the substantive ("Blessed are the pure in heart"; "They are blessed and joyous"—both adjectives, and sounded as two syllables).

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Goodspeed suggests: "Let us keep firm hold of our religion."

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"Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way" (Matt. 7:14)—More exactly, "Narrow is the gate and contracted the way." The Greek word rendered "narrow" in our Common Version means literally "compressed, restricted, contracted," and so in a metaphorical sense "troubled, distressed" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon).

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What They Say

Tammany

"New York City has been suffering for the last eight years from a government by Tammany district leaders and will continue to suffer as long as any political machine to which they are attached continues in control, whether the chauffeur is Curry or whether it is Flynn," says Samuel Seabury.

Local Option

"The same forces that have come so dangerously near to repealing the Eighteenth Amendment have demoralized any local option action. Though once serving a worthy purpose, local option never can be reclaimed as a means of coping with the liquor traffic. Resort to it would simply mean that today drys admit they are defeated. That real drys will not do."—Mrs. E. S. Harris.

Delinquency

"Juvenile delinquency is seldom deliberately planned. It is the spirit of adventure, finding outlets in unsocial behavior."—R. E. Atkinson, Director of Education of Boys' Clubs of America.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THOSE who want fewest things are nearest to the gods.—SOCRATES.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much

The minister advertised for a man servant, and next morning a nicely dressed young man rang the bell.

"Can you start the fire and get breakfast by seven o'clock?" asked the minister.

"I guess so," answered the young man.

"Well, can you polish all the silver, wash the dishes and keep the house neat and tidy?"

"Say, parson," said the young fellow, "I came here to see about getting married—but if it's going to be as much work as all that, you can count me out right now."—Tit-Bits.

No Hindrance

The head of the house was reading a newspaper article very carefully. Presently he remarked to his wife: "Do you know, dear, I think there is something in what this article says—that the cleverness of the father often proves a stumblingblock to the son."

His wife heaved a sigh of relief. "Well, thank goodness," she said, "our Bobby won't have anything to fall over."—Tit-Bits.

Faith vs. Works

Two ministers were driving in a cab to the station, and were in some anxiety lest they should miss their train. One of them pulled out his watch and discovered it had stopped.

"How annoying!" he exclaimed. "And I always put such faith in that watch!"

"In a case like this," answered the other, "good works would evidently have answered the purpose better."—Christian Advocate.

Shrewd

The bride-to-be was showing her friend a list of the guests to be invited to the wedding.

After her friend had read the names she looked puzzled.

"What's the matter?" asked the bride-to-be.

"Isn't this rather strange?" queried the friend. "You have only put down the names of married couples."

"Yes, that's Jack's idea. Don't you think it's rather clever? He says that if we invite only married people the presents will be all clear profit."—Tit-Bits.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I was upstairs taking a snooze when suddenly I was awakened by a lot of noise.

"Am-m-m," I said to myself—somebody must be having a party."

And I went flying downstairs.

But fiddlesticks—it was only Jimmie and the Boss listening to a football game on the radio.

But the Boss let me lie in his lap while he listened, so it wasn't so bad.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

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Editorials

A First Sip

THE American liquor trade has now formally erased prohibition from the nation's statute books. While the repeal amendment is still before the states for constitutional vote, weeks before any final action could make its products legal, the trade last week signaled the promised event with full-page newspaper advertisements offering a modest assortment of sixty-three brands of wines and liquors for prompt delivery—"if and when repeal comes."

The press greeted this news. "One of the first liquor advertisements to appear here in 13 years," read the New York dispatches. The news agencies transmitted the story from coast to coast.

And it was news. News not merely that the liquor trade can still be depended upon for just as much energy, efficiency, and initiative as ever. That was to be expected, for hasn't one of the ablest executives of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment already joined the distillers? But more significantly, news that the United States is today baldly and bluntly faced with one of the most destructive abuses of the system of license. That abuse is the unrestricted advertising of intoxicating beverages, the legalized appeal to increase the use of an evil which is an admitted accessory to crime and destitution.

In what way do the opponents of prohibition propose to meet this abuse?

The experience of many citizens will not extend back to those days in America when the brewing and distilling industry had free rein to exploit every known form of advertising to stimulate liquor consumption and to enrich itself at the cruel expense of others. The experience of the United States before the Eighteenth Amendment tells but one story. The experience of England today—a country which has controlled its licensed liquor trade with greater effectiveness than most—tells the same story. That story is that unceasing, ever-present liquor advertising tends to increase the consumption of drink, to spread the alcoholic appetite, and to thwart every step of temperance progress.

What means do the anti-prohibitionists advance to cope with this now recurring problem?

The harmful influences of liquor advertising, and the extent to which it works, not only to defeat the purpose of the legislative restrictions on the traffic, but to offset the nation's educational efforts to teach the ideal temperance, are frankly recognized by the most objective students of this social problem. If America's pre-prohibition experience seems distant or academic, we have only to turn to the 1932 report of the British Royal Commission, on Licensing to find that this abuse has not changed its nature.

No one speaks more authoritatively and dispassionately about the drink trade than this commission, comprising as it does members of the liquor industry, as well as temperance workers; and its findings demonstrate that such advertising tends "definitely to increase" the consumption of intoxicants, "to attract the rising generation," and to contain "palpable scientific untruths."

In the United States, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and others of the most influential opponents of prohibition have affirmed and re-affirmed their devotion to temperance, and have consistently based their opposition to the law on the ground that repeal would promote temperance.

The fact remains that repeal thus far means the return of uncontrolled liquor advertising, and liquor advertising is, by its very nature, the calculated and inevitable ally of intemperance.

Will the advocates of repeal lend their needed and valuable support to the enactment of the necessary laws to restrict to trade journals, if not to prohibit entirely, liquor advertising?

If the liquor industry is to be re-licensed in America, it should be understood that it is being re-licensed to meet an unconquered demand, not to create nor to stimulate such a demand.

The Next Century

PROGRESS of the last century is being celebrated by a great exposition. Marvelous achievements in invention and natural science have marked that century. Surrounded by these wonders, one naturally speculates about the progress of the next century.

It seems hardly possible that it will rival the one that is past either in mechanics or in science. A hundred years ago the problem of humanity was still, as it had been through the ages, a problem of producing enough to make existence bearable. That problem has been solved completely. Out of its solution has grown another problem, that of learning to live with the plenty we have created.

We cannot live with it if it is to be enjoyed by only a few. The only way we can live with it is to divide it among the people who produce it so that all can enjoy it. Is that Socialism? By whatever name we call it, the civilization of

the coming century, if there is to be any, must be a civilization in which selfishness and greed are subordinated to the Golden Rule.

Progress during the next century must be chiefly along economic and spiritual lines. Economic, to the extent that machinery and science shall contribute to human welfare instead of overwhelming the individual with cogwheels and electrons and balance sheets. Spiritual, to the extent that human welfare shall take first place in our consideration; that we may learn to use material things as a foundation on which to build a fuller spiritual life, instead of clipping the wings of human intelligence so that it will fit into the counting house.

That way lies the path of opportunity. A golden age lies within our grasp if we are big enough to follow that path.

The Coal Strike

SUBMISSION to President Roosevelt of a compromise plan for settlement of the coal strike in Pennsylvania holds out a hope of achieving industrial peace in that much-troubled area.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson recently attributed the coal disturbance to the refractory actions of "a 10 per cent minority," a minority of miners and a minority of mine operators. The difficulty in Pennsylvania centers around the "captive" mines owned by big steel companies which use their entire soft coal output.

It is the officials of these mines who have now presented a form of agreement in which they would recede from their hitherto adamant position against institution of the "check-off" system, under which the mine operator deducts union dues from the pay envelope of the miner and turns the money over to the union treasurer. This constituted a "recognition" of the union which they refused to grant. Now they propose to recognize "voluntary orders for payment of any portion of wages of any employee for dues to any organization of which he may be a member," with the proviso that all employees "shall be free to join or not to join any union as they please."

When Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, won a position for the union through a blanket wage contract under the coal code some weeks ago, the captive mines were not included. They belonged to the steel industry, it was argued, not the coal industry. But 75,000 Pennsylvania miners would not have it so. They struck, and the point has been reached apparently where the steel companies—United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel and others—are prepared to grant the strikers almost complete equality with the prevailing bituminous coal code.

Whether the concession is sufficient and can be adequately relied upon is under consideration by the union leaders. If it is accepted, there will be left to Mr. Lewis the task of getting his workers back into the mines. This is no easy assignment, for long years of labor turmoil in the region have lowered union discipline and stirred up a degree of bitterness which requires the most careful handling.

The general prospect is that a sort of armed peace will eventually descend on the Pennsylvania fields, that the "recalcitrant minorities" will in time give way, and that the mine union will consolidate the gains won under the Recovery Act.

The public reads of fresh strikes daily. But strikes are always characteristic of a period of business recovery. They occurred long before the initial NRA had been grouped, and the threat of them may disturb the industrial scene when NRA is only a memory. But General Johnson asserted, "There are fewer strikes in this recovery than in any other in history, here or elsewhere." It might be well for an impatient public to remember these words when it ponders the list of industrial struggles daily recorded in the newspapers.

Salaries of Stars—and Others

ALL the world's a stage. But the highest paid actors are in Hollywood. So the public has been taught to believe, at any rate. And it seems to have found pleasure in its belief. But more recently the contrast between this luxury and everyday living has been sharpened. And even moviegoers, who are expected to suffer and triumph and enjoy vicariously, have had to admit to themselves that "things are not what they seem" in the motion pictures.

It was rather fun to talk of some actor's \$10,000 a week, and of the more moderate but still fairly comfortable emoluments of around \$5000 a week supposed to be falling into many laps from the branches of the Hollywood tree. That is, it was fun until the number of persons with the price of a cinema ticket began its decline from 70,000,000 a week to 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 a week. By that time there was something more important to talk about.

And since then public thinking has undergone an important change as regards values and rewards. So President Roosevelt's suggestion that the motion picture industry consider reduction of stars' directors' and executives' salaries may be surprising, but is nevertheless reflective of a widespread attitude toward fantastic incomes. Already public opinion regarding the higher brackets of salaries has been given forceful expression by Joseph B. Eastman, who, as Federal Railway Coordinator, has brought about reductions in salaries of railroad executives. Government agencies also have forced readjustments of salaries in other industries receiving the aid of government credit.

The movie stars may plead their case as an exception. The career of the average star is very short as compared with that of a business man. And during the few years of popularity the actor keenly feels the need of capitalizing that popularity to the utmost. Press agency has often exaggerated—for box-office reasons—the income of stars, as well as their not-to-be-denied proclivity for spending. But stars today face a public more appreciative of moderation than extravagance, and more likely to sympathize with the matinee idol who has had to move out of his Beverly Hills bungalow than with one who still seems to take pleasure in sporting a \$25,000 motorcar.

The President's unexpected interest in movie salaries has implications, however, which can-

not be confined to the Los Angeles suburb. His adjective "unconscionable," as applied to some of these incomes, gives clue to a growing demand that excessive rewards—whether in the pay envelope, on the dividend check, or as bonuses such as have been paid to certain steel and tobacco magnates—must give way to the ideal of a wider distribution of earnings. It calls attention to the increasing emphasis on the service motive as contrasted with the profit motive in business.

The immediate future probably will not witness the full effect of the change in thought which is going on in this period of world reconstruction. It is impossible to predict how soon employers will place the value of man power above machine power, or how soon society will reward men less for their ability to make money and more for their ability to improve humanity's lot. But it is possible to see in several aspects of government and social endeavor today indications that men are finding the right road toward adequate material provision and toward something nearer spiritual satisfaction than they have yet generally known.

Peace Pact Signed in Rio

IN A natural setting of unparalleled beauty, opportunely and under the shadow of a statue of the Prince of Peace, six nations joined the other day in a ceremony whose significance in the Spanish and Portuguese American world can hardly be exaggerated. Representatives of six Latin-American nations signed in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, an antiwar treaty proposed last year by the Foreign Minister of Argentina before two distinguished witnesses, the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil. Surely swords can be beaten into plowshares if the lions and lambs of Latin America can get together.

Fully as important as the provisions of the treaty, which was designed to supplement the Briand-Kellogg pact and to unite the nations of Latin America, are all the dramatic elements in the occasion. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Mexico and Uruguay put their signatures to a plan to outlaw war and to establish a reign of nonaggression and arbitration, to a pledge not to recognize territory gained by force, and to act together in all efforts to bring about peace if war should break out. Especially significant is the signature of Paraguay, which has been at war with Bolivia in the Gran Chaco. It is reported that Peru and Colombia are seriously considering joining the other signatories.

President Augustín Justo of Argentina had just recently arrived in the Brazilian capital to sign with President Getúlio Vargas of Brazil nine other treaties to cement and improve the relations between their respective nations. The Brazilians had accorded President Justo a royal welcome, with demonstrations surpassing in their pomp and ceremony all others in the memory of young Brazilians. It was therefore in an unusual atmosphere that the other nations of Spanish America signed their peace-loving ideals. And it is well-nigh impossible to stress the full meaning of the fact that Brazil, Portuguese in speech and culture, the largest Latin-American republic, and one which in earlier days grew territorially at the expense of all its neighbors, should act the host for so important an action.

Latin-American solidarity was a fiction so long as nations of Portuguese and Spanish descent were arrayed against each other or at odds; it was a vain ambition so long as Argentina sought to live in isolation, and its accomplishment was utterly impossible as long as petty jealousies, boundary disputes and nationalist emotions whirled the Latin-American nations farther and farther apart. One by one, however, those nations have been settling their differences, signing treaties of amity, and co-operating in commercial and cultural enterprises, until today there remains only the Paraguay-Bolivia war as a dark cloud on the horizon.

What happened in Itamaraty Palace in Rio is a fitting climax to a trend which promises much for the peace and prosperity of the Latin-American world.

Editorial Notes

Quite another day of journalism is shown in the New York Public Library by a copy of the New York Weekly Journal. When that newspaper appeared in 1733 the only other journal in town was the Weekly Gazette, founded in 1725. But the Gazette was an organ of the Crown and the Journal was the first publication in the country not under government influence. It is not surprising that John Peter Zenger, publisher, was presently sued for criticizing the Governor, and by winning his suit gained the distinction of establishing freedom of the press in the United States.

A new proposed law before the Turkish parliament provides for the serenading of delinquent taxpayers by six drummers for one hour each day until their taxes are paid. This would seem to be an earnest endeavor to drum up tax money.

A specimen of *Agaricus campestris*, found recently near South Bend, Ind., measured eighteen inches across and weighed eleven pounds. Henceforth "mushroom growth" may be used to express size, as well as speed, of development.

At his present rate of progress, it seems probable that Uncle Samuel will be well on the road to normalcy before repeal makes available the liquor which, it was contended, was so essential to his recovery.

Granting of a patent to the designer of the Blue Eagle is good news. Isn't it required of an applicant that he demonstrate that his device will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended?

A visitor at the World's Fair at Chicago tried to get by with a ticket for the fair of 1893. Isn't it a pity that he didn't have a rain check?

Archibald Discovers America

WE WERE lunching at the club one day when I told Archibald of my intention of going to Hollywood. He laid down his fork, adjusted his monocle and gazed at me wonderingly. "Not really!" he said. I nodded to confirm my statement.

"Whatever for?" he asked.

"Archibald," I said, "why do London writers go to Hollywood?"

"I've often wondered, old chap, tell me."

"They go for two reasons," I said, "first, to clean up the American films, and second, to clean up the American dollars."

"And do they succeed?" asked Archibald.

"Admirably, so far as the dollars are concerned. Why, a writer friend of mine, who has just returned from Hollywood, told me the other day that all he had to do for three months was to sit in a little room at a studio from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and think! And they paid him good money for it."

"Just for thinking?" asked Archibald.

"Just for thinking. He said the overseer came round once in a while to see whether he was on the job, and all he had to do was to smile in a vacant sort of way and close his eyes. Then the overseer would say, 'O. K. boy,' and go on to the next writer."

"Remarkable!" exclaimed Archibald, "and that's why you are going, eh?"

"Certainly not!" I said indignantly, "do you think that I could be influenced by such sordid considerations? Besides, he told me that the little rooms were full up and there is a queue waiting. No, I am going to Hollywood merely to sit at the feet of genius and watch the wheels go round."

"I should like to go to Hollywood some day," observed Archibald, taking up his fork again and gazing dreamily at a piece of roast beef suspended thereon.

"Why not come along?" I said.

"Do you mean it, old chap?" he exclaimed, dropping his fork again.

"Certainly, I shall be delighted to have you with me. But I am not going direct to Hollywood. I want to linger on the road thereto. I want to see and hear something of the America that the movie-talkie screen of Hollywood has exported to England's shores. I want to see the America of thrills and throbs, of funny stunts and stunts, of desperate deeds and daring detectives—particularly do I want to meet that plain-clothes detective who never takes off his hat. And oh, yes, I want to study the American telephone, that domineering mechanical servant which, according to Hollywood, permeates and controls American life. I want to know why the normal action of all things, from marriages to mergers, pauses just because the telephone bell tinkles."

"Quite so," said Archibald. "I once saw a home wedding on the films where the person was about to pronounce the couple man and wife, when bing went the bell, and he waited while the bride's mother answered the 'phone! Extraordinary, what?"

"Absolutely! And it might have been only a wrong number, you know!"

And so it came to pass that Archibald, with fine courage and intense enthusiasm, detached himself from the quiet atmosphere of his country place in Sussex (where he indulges in amateur and expensive farming) and joined me in London preparatory to our voyage to movie-America, with Hollywood on the distant horizon. When I say "joined," I mean that Archibald kept popping in and out of my chambers, depositing things that he declared were necessary for the adventure, such as shirts, gloves, ties, socks, spats, shoes, etc., and one day he turned up with a set of golf clubs, a sporting rifle and a cricket bat. I felt that the time had come to remonstrate gently.

"Archibald," I said, "your impressions of America may be correct. There may be no shops in that

mysterious country where one may purchase outfittings. It may be as well to have a superabundance of shirts and spats, but I understand that the Red Indians are no longer on the warpath, and your rifle therefore is—"

"I'm not going after Red Indians," exclaimed Archibald. "I thought perhaps I might land a spot of game—you never can tell."

"Game? What kind of game?"

"Oh, bears, buffaloes, mountain sheep or what not."

"Archibald," I said firmly, "we are bound on a voyage of peaceful discovery, not on a big game hunt for what nots. Besides, I believe that the what nots are preserved in America now. It is an imprisonable offense to shoot them. We are going to America with peaceful intentions, and I would suggest complete disarmament as a convincing proof. We must not imitate Geneva."

"But surely, one rifle—"

"I know. That's what they have been arguing about at Geneva for over a year. Each country thinks it is entitled to one more rifle than the other countries, because their own what nots are more numerous and menacing. No, Archibald, we will let the bears and buffalo live, bless 'em! Why spoil their decorative effect on the 'great open spaces'?"

Archibald laid his rifle aside with a sigh of regret and took up his cricket bat.

"And as for landing a game of cricket, I ask you, old chap, have you ever seen a game of cricket on an American film? I'll answer for you—No! Well, then, why the bat?"

"You never can tell," said Archibald, "there may be cricketers over there who—"

"There may be baseball players in England, but would an American traveler fetch over his baseball club on the chance of getting into a game? I ask you. No, old chap, when we get to America, we've got to 'go native.'"

Archibald shuddered slightly, but laid his bat aside with his rifle. It was a fine act of renunciation, but being a true-born Britisher, he concealed his emotion. It was only when my eyes strayed to the golf clubs and I was about to speak, that something in Archibald's attitude warned me that the limit had been reached. He did not say anything, but I received the impression that those clubs would form part of Archibald's luggage even if he left his last spare shirt behind. I am not a golfer myself. I feel that I could never become passionately interested in whacking a small ball and then walking after it with the sole purpose of giving it another whack. Still, I know that there are vast numbers of otherwise intelligent people who, however, seem to have strayed into a bypath.

Let's get back to the main road, the road which led Archibald and me through passport formalities, through trunk-packing controversies, through farewells at Waterloo Station, and then puffed us down to Southampton, shoved us up the gangplank onto the Washattan, and hung us over the rail while we watched the shores of England recede and finally disappear. The adventure was on! Three thousand miles to the west the thrills and throbs of movie-America awaited us. Six thousand miles to the west the great machine which turned out the celluloidic throbs and thrills was thundering and crashing, and—wonderful thought!—I would be privileged to watch the wheels go round!

We are well down the Channel now, on our way to the first stop—Ireland. The Channel, like Ireland, is restless. Father Neptune is rocking the cradle of the deep. We are leaning over the rail. I have just clapped Archibald on the back and cried: "Ho! for Hollywood!" Archibald smiles faintly, but his face seems slightly tinged with the reflection of the little green isle.

"Absolutely, old chap," he says stoutly. "Ho! for Hollywood—or any other spot on good old terra firma that remains firm, what?"

Notes From Gothenburg

Little London In Sweden

GOETENBURG is traditionally and inseparably linked with the sea. The fine harbor of this second largest town in the land, situated on the Göta River, connects Sweden with the rest of the world. The busy ring of rivet drivers of two of Sweden's largest shipyards is a familiar sound here. The Marine Museum houses a wealth of sea treasures and traces back the proud history of Sweden as a maritime power. The city at a first glance seems small, but driving round one finds it rapidly spreading out and great new suburbs being added. Gothenburg was founded by Gustavus Adolphus the Great in 1619. It seems that he built the city on the advice of Dutch merchants with whom he was friendly and traded with at that time. The city is laid out along Dutch lines with artificial canals and straight streets. Of the fortifications dating from that time there remain only two forts which have now been turned into museums. One of the most exclusive clubs in Gothenburg is the "English Factory" to which only descendants from the old original English families can belong. On account of its English traditions, Gothenburg is sometimes called "Little London."

Museum Site Is Historic

The Gothenburg Marine Museum, which was opened by King Gustaf V this summer, is built on historical ground at a place called Stigberget. Here lay in the seventeenth century a shipyard belonging to the state and here was built the first big ship in the city. Below is the quay where the Swedish-American Line boats dock and the museum building provides a landmark for all ships coming into Gothenburg. In the museum are models of boats from the old carved-out stocks of oak and viking ships as well as modern and up-to-date motorships of iron and steel. A library provides a source for studying the history of shipping. Outside the museum there is raised a big pillar, or campanile, to commemorate those Swedes who were lost at sea during the war. A lift carries people to the top of the monument from which a fine view of Gothenburg and the neighboring country is obtained.

When Vikings Went to Sea

Gothenburg has many fine monumental buildings. The new art gallery is an outstanding modern structure. In front of it is a big fountain and on one side is being built a concert house and on the other a theater. The art gallery has very good collections of modern Scandinavian paintings. In the historic museum can be seen the oldest sailing ship ever found in Scandinavia. It is called the "Galtaback Ship," and was found about five years ago by a farmer while digging a ditch at Galtaback, near the town of Varberg on the west

coast, south of Gothenburg. It was carefully dug out and a considerable part of it was preserved so as to allow a complete reconstruction, which was carried out by experts with infinite care. The ship is about fifteen yards long, clinker built of oak boards joined with oak nails and beautifully shaped. It is regarded as having been a most seaworthy vessel, with considerable loading capacity and carrying a mast with a square sail, with assistance from oars as well. By means of a careful analysis of the surface of the hull and of the surrounding geological conditions the age of the ship has been fixed at about 400 A. D. This shows that the art of navigation is several centuries older in Scandinavia than archaeologists have hitherto been able to deduce, and the ship also reveals a very advanced skill in shipbuilding at that remote period. After having rested in the earth for more than 1500 years, the Galtaback ship is now given a place of honor in the museum.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Consider the Farmer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I respectfully call your attention to something to which you may not have given much thought or you surely would not have printed the little article headed, "Cedar for the closet," under your "Vocations" column.

This seems like advice for any city person to trespass on some country person's property and help himself to some of the country person's cedar trees. No mention is made of asking permission to trespass or of paying for the cedar branches. How would it be for the farmer, in case he had no cedar trees and wanted to make some pin money in this manner, to drive to the city and help himself to some cedar branches from various front yards as he drove about?

The farmer has put up for years with annoyances from his town brother that make me marvel at his wonderful patience. Of course, he has had good training waiting on the weather to do this or that! People from town, perhaps thoughtlessly, climb and weaken expensive fences, hunters often cut them so their dogs can go through. These people tear up wild shrubs, take berries and fruit, leave gates open and cattle get out, leave all sorts of refuse from picnics, take pumpkins, even take corn shocks to burn for their picnic cooking. If city people are so hungry for the country, they should buy a farm, or there are state parks provided to satisfy this hunger. At least before trespassing it would be only right to ask permission from the owner.

I do not know anything about economics, but it does seem strange to destroy crops in other parts of the country when out here the farmer is wondering how he is going to winter his stock. And what good do the higher prices do him when on account of crop failures he hasn't anything to sell?

HELEN SHARP.
Fort Wayne, Ind.